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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

RICHARD K. CAMPBELL, Commissioner

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WORK *of the* PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WITH THE

DIVISION OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

FOURTH YEAR ANNUAL REPORT

OF

RAYMOND F. CRIST

DIRECTOR OF CITIZENSHIP

DIVISION OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

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WORK OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH THE DIVISION OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING—FOURTH YEAR.

AMERICANIZATION ACTIVITIES.

SIR: During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the increase in intensive interest in the Americanization work carried on by the Government through this bureau since 1914 has been accentuated in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of Congress of May 9, 1918. This act is the only legislation that authorizes any administrative branch of the Government to do Americanization work.

Americanization, as now administered by the Government, is the establishment of a closer relationship between the alien population of the United States and the Government through the public schools of the country. The broadest contact which the Government has with this element of American society is through the million or more foreigners who annually take steps directly or indirectly to secure American citizenship. Whatever influences may be thrown around the foreigner by the public directly and indirectly through the Government, there is nothing upon which an estimate can be made of his awakening Americanism until the foreigner himself gives expression to his innermost feelings. The only gauge by which he can be measured is to be found in the naturalization law if it is found at all. This is in the " declaration of intention " which the law permits an alien of 18 years or upward to make at as early a moment after he arrives in the United States as he desires. With some the declaration is made within 30 days. They may be said to represent the element of incoming immigrants who have a definite purpose in mind; that purpose is to cast their lot with the American Nation as individuals and to identify themselves with its political welfare. They have defined ideas as to seeking citizenship in this country. Whatever the actuating motive may be, they early find expression of their desires and intentions through the declaration of intention. Others live here for years, even decades, without forming a definite purpose in their minds to become Americans. They may have feelings of friendliness and interest in ever so many of the elements of American institutions, social and economic; they may even have an interest in the political organization, but insufficient enthusiasm aroused in them to pronounce themselves upon this most important of all questions so far as this country is concerned. There may be ties in the homeland of a tangible or an intangible nature. Whatever the influences may be with these, they have been too strong to prevent their arriving at the point of decision.

Until five years ago no sense of responsibility, no duty or obligation was felt by the American people toward the foreigner, save by

a very few. The general feeling was that the immigrant having been permitted to come upon American soil, this privilege transcended all others that any other nation has extended or could extend to him. He was, therefore, allowed to drift, and any advancement which he achieved was viewed with feelings ranging all the way from jealousy to patronizing indulgence, with but little deep sympathy. The forces of society were not overly sympathetic with the foreigner, his ambitions, his hopes, his difficulties, or his trials and embarrassments. He was a stranger in a strange land, among other strangers, all of whom spoke languages different from one another and yet all were speaking a language different from that of the people with whom they had cast their lot and toward whom they were irresistibly drawn by all the natural ties of fellowship.

As late as the year 1914 there was no concerted action nor thought of concerted action on the part of the American public either to protect and elevate the standard of citizenry or to shoulder its responsibility to its foreign membership. This membership is as integral a part of the American Nation as the Constitution and laws made in harmony therewith.

Statisticians report that two-thirds of those who comprise the American Nation are of foreign birth or with foreign parentage in one or both parents. This leaves but one-third of the Nation to lay claim to native birth with full American parentage. This clearly demonstrates the vital relationship of the foreign blood to the national entity.

During the past five years a transformation has come over the public mind. In 1914 the public-school authorities were appealed to for the organization of the public-school system to undertake its share of this responsibility. Without exception officers of the public schools throughout the United States admitted the responsibility upon its presentation and committed the public schools to the national undertaking of spreading the doctrine of Americanism in concert with the desires of the Federal Government through this bureau.

There are approximately 2,400 cities in the United States of 2,500 population or over. Many of these are located in the southern part of the United States and contain no appreciable alien population. Practically every community of 2,500 population or over has, however, taken the initial step toward reorganization of its school system to take up this national and local responsibility.

There are only a small number of communities of 2,500 population or over where this necessity does not seem to exist, so far as foreign population is concerned. In all of the other places the school systems are pledged to this work and are in the various stages of perfecting their organization. In addition to this there are many communities with a lesser population than 2,500, which have undertaken this work.

The school year in 1915 opened with 38 communities pledging their school systems, comprising hundreds of classes, to the spreading of the doctrine of Americanism; and the school year of 1919 closed with 2,240 communities, representing many thousands of classes.

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TABLE A.—*Statement showing net increases, by months, in the number of cities, towns, and rural communities cooperating, directly or indirectly, with the bureau in its educational work.*

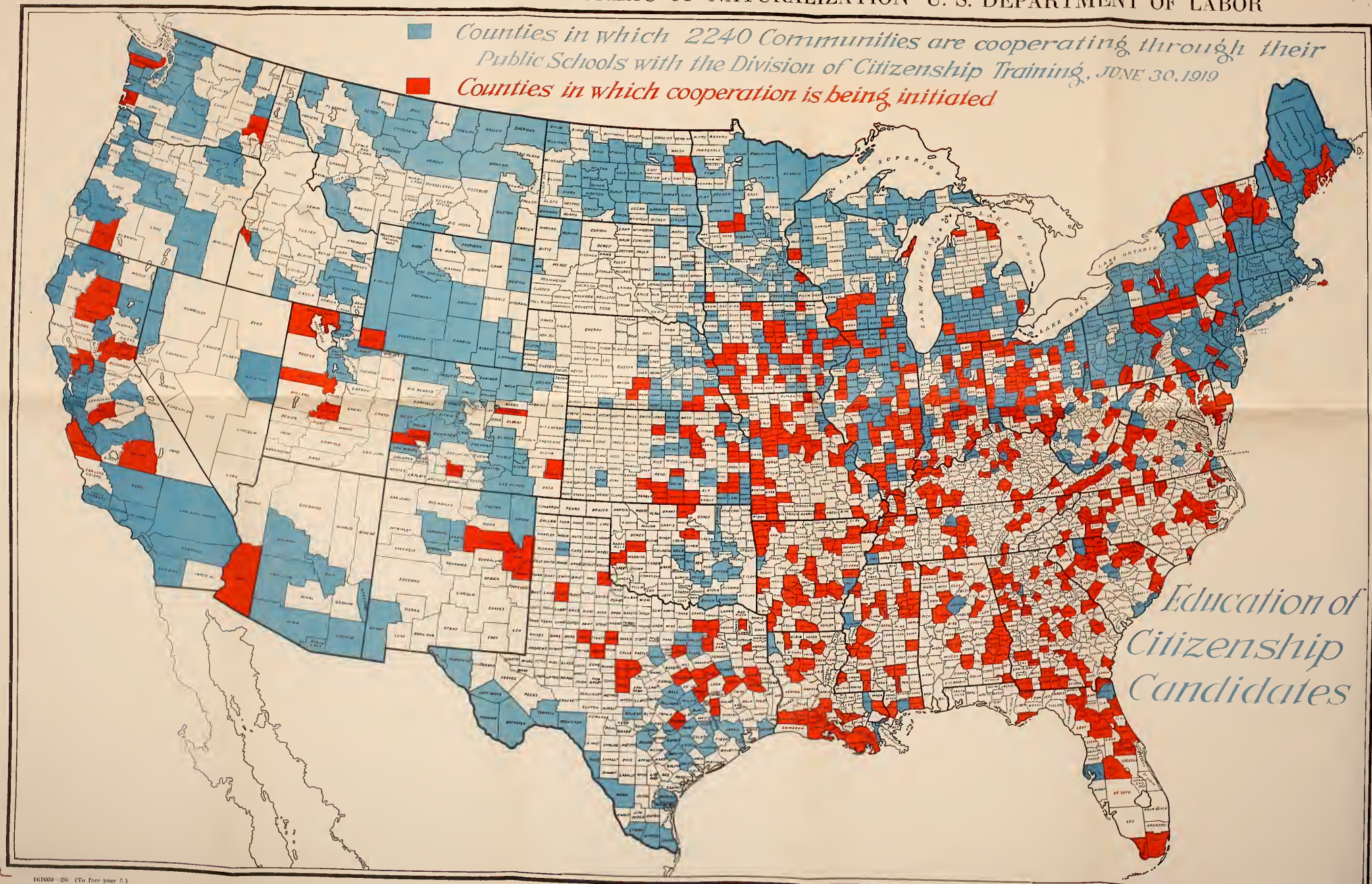
Date.	Places cooperating.			Net increase.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
July 1, 1918	899	903	1,802	.....
July 31, 1918	899	903	1,802	.....
Aug. 31, 1918	899	903	1,802	.....
Sept. 30, 1918	906	903	1,809	7
Oct. 31, 1918	931	905	1,836	27
Nov. 30, 1918	953	905	1,858	22
Dec. 31, 1918	968	905	1,873	15
Jan. 31, 1919	996	905	1,901	28
Feb. 28, 1919	1,057	907	1,964	63
Mar. 31, 1919	1,126	909	2,035	71
Apr. 30, 1919	1,201	930	2,131	96
May 31, 1919	1,242	935	2,177	46
June 30, 1919	1,299	941	2,240	63
Total increase	.....	.....	.....	438

The term "Americanization" has been used and misused. The Americanism of a native American may be at a low ebb, but he can not be Americanized. He may be inspired to higher ideals, but to view him as a candidate for Americanization means to make "Americanization" meaningless. It remains, therefore, for the term to be applied to people not American.

The view that prevailed of the function and province of the Bureau of Naturalization at the time of Federal supervision has been enlarged both by law and experience. With the passage of the act of 1906 Federal supervision was exercised only at the point where the applicant was to be admitted to citizenship. The Federal Government laid no particular stress upon the attitude of the foreigner or his acts surrounding the declaration of his intention to become a citizen, either before the act or for two or more years afterwards. The declaration of intention was looked upon by some as a purely formal act, necessitated by statute, and of no value. With the joining of the public schools and the Federal Government a declaration of intention took a most prominent relationship to the administration of the naturalization law. In the preparation of the alien by the public schools for his citizenship responsibilities it has become the keystone of the arch. It had previously been used by him as a basis for the acquisition of Government land, both State and Federal, for his identification in the securing of employment, and in other ways than merely as a basis for a petition for naturalization. Under the law, on his declaration of intention, he could secure a passport which would protect him in every country of the globe save that of his own allegiance. He was recognized as an American citizen for the purpose of serving on board any vessel of the United States merchant marine, and every seaman declarant was entitled to full protection as an American citizen.

The act of May 9, 1918, recognized the duty of the Bureau of Naturalization to send the names of the candidates for citizenship

DIVISION OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING—BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



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From outline map published by the U. S. Geological Survey

to the public schools. It authorized the distribution of free textbooks to the candidates who attended these public schools. This act, of course, at once broadened the contact of the Federal Government with its foreign-born population, directly by the increasing numbers of candidates for citizenship who enrolled and attended the classes organized at the instance of this branch of the Government and indirectly through the attendance of non-candidate foreigners and adult American citizens upon these classes.

Previously the declaration of intention was considered to be initiated in the office of the clerk of the court who was furnished with all of the preliminary and final forms for this purpose. At once, with the organization of the public schools to educate and train the candidate for citizenship, the appeal to the noncandidate in the classes caused a broadening of the administrative policy of the Government. The naturalization forms that theretofore had been given only to the clerks of courts were now supplied to the public schools of the United States. The preliminary work of every sort leading to the filing of the declaration of intention and to the petitioning for naturalization took place in the class rooms.

During the past two years, with the continued increase in the public mind of the desire to aid the foreigner and to promote the interests of the Nation industrially, economically, politically, and socially, the contact with the foreign population has expanded beyond the schools and into industry. There is probably no industry to be found in which foreigners are employed that has not appealed to the Department of Labor through this bureau to aid it in a more enlightened contact with its foreign employees. Entire communities have joined in requesting advice and direction from this bureau in their organization to deal as a municipality through all their industrial concerns, their economic and political activities, with the ever increasingly important foreign question.

The field of the bureau has therefore extended beyond the narrow original confines where it concerned itself with the alien only after he had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. It now reaches to the other side of that point of contact, and, broadly speaking, is in contact with the alien at every point of his life and activities in this country and, as it should be, aids him in manifesting his desire to become naturalized. The limitation upon the activities or manifestations of activity of government in the republican form are to be measured only by public mind. There can be no artificial or preconceived boundary lines between authorized government and its people. Those boundaries will be what the people determine them to be.

In the activities of this bureau carried on now through the Division of Citizenship Training the present limitations are as set forth herein. This but states a mere existent fact. The public has commanded the Government to function upon the broader basic contact with the foreign population than the original conception; and it is so functioning. Whether it will further and completely expand itself through the Division of Citizenship Training into this broader field of activity remains to be seen. If the public demand is for this broader activity, the expansion will result. If, on the other hand, a newer and more practical avenue of contact should be created, the

function of this bureau through the Division of Citizenship Training will of necessity be limited to this field of activity. A forced relationship with the public can not be maintained so long as the practical purposes of government are to be subserved.

The presence of these foreign-born residents in our Nation is a constant source of stimulus to the Americanism of our citizens. While there is a strong sentiment prevailing in the minds of some that the foreign population is responsible for the larger part, if not all, of the unpatriotic and disloyal sentiments that have been expressed and crystallized into action, that belief is not borne out by the fact, so far as that body is concerned. Certainly it is a fact that the names upon the roll of honor of the Nation that were cabled back by the American Expeditionary Forces in France give emphatic testimony to the loyalty of the foreign born. The names on the rolls represent all European nationalities. So strongly in evidence were these names that they might well have been the rosters of the dead and wounded of any or all the European countries. The percentage of distinctly non-Anglo-Saxon names was exceedingly high. These lists still give mute testimony to the fact that the immigrant and the immigrant's son have laid down their lives for the land of their adoption. When the final records are computed they will undoubtedly show the presence in the military forces of our Nation of the full quota of those of foreign birth. Their presence in our military and naval forces has worked a transformation with them. It has created an after-war debt and obligation upon the United States. The alien-born soldier has returned to America an educated and transformed individual. He is an American in all the senses. The regimen of the military has taken him bodily, mentally, and spiritually out of the foreign environment. He has been compelled, whether or not it is his will, upon returning to his parents and former associates, to reenter the environment, language, and customs, though not the country, of his origin. It is a responsibility upon this Nation to see to it that he is given what is now his right and heritage—his right by virtue of his contest of arms for the continuance of the life of the institutions of the Nation which he has adopted and which, during the time of political stress, adopted and made use of him.

The duty and obligation upon the Nation are to provide the facilities for the transformation of the parents of the more than one-fourth of a million American soldiers of foreign birth and language. The means to be provided are to be found only in the operation of the naturalization law. The portion of the naturalization law which the alien-born American soldier's parents, the immigrants, are to invoke, is first, that part which will enable them to become citizens of the United States. The mere formal filing of naturalization papers can no longer be considered as sufficient. That is but the initial step toward a higher standard of life for them.

The large field of activity of the naturalization law is now to be found in the public schools owing to the concerted action of the local forces of the communities throughout the United States and the Federal Government as it has functioned through the Department of Labor and is now functioning through the Division of Citizenship Training of this bureau. That is now by far the most active functioning branch created by the naturalization law, for the reason that

it makes possible an observance of the more vital provisions of the naturalization law by the courts; it makes it possible for the courts to defer citizenship to the alien who is not qualified for the responsibilities which he would assume and direct him to the local public school. This has only been possible within the past few years, and is not yet wholly effective throughout the United States. In probably 2,000 communities only do the courts feel that the educational facilities are so effective as to justify the refusal of citizenship to an unqualified alien with the accompaniment of a direction to him to attend the public schools of his community and later return for a favorable hearing upon his petition.

The responsibility is upon the Nation to see to it that its facilities are vitalized in every community of the land, for in every community of the land are to be found representatives of the alien population who have worn the uniform of the Stars and Stripes. The facilities are in existence—they are the public schools in every community. They should be organized to provide for the instruction of the adult. This is a necessity, a national necessity now, if this Nation is to discharge its responsibility.

There are those who feel that citizenship should be withheld from every alien until after a residence of 10 years. This is but partially considering the problem, and is wholly unfair to the one expressing such a view, to the Nation, and to the individual. The duties of this Nation are not alone to be found in the field of international endeavor for the removal forever of the possibilities of war; they are to be found with equal weight within the national confines. The adult foreigner now has a just obligation due him from this Nation, because of his services and the services of his fellows during the World War. If there is to be definite and intelligent understanding of international affairs it must begin with an intelligent understanding of national questions. National questions can not be comprehended if there be a failure to comprehend the affairs of the State. If the affairs of the State are to be intelligently understood and dealt with, such a relationship must commence with a comprehensive dealing with the affairs of the community. If the affairs of the community are to be actually cared for, this can only be made possible by dealing with those affairs through the medium of one tongue. In the metropolitan centers of this land it is well known that a hundred dialects and languages are to be found in almost any one of them. In this linguistic array only a negligible portion have any comprehensive understanding or extensive use of the English language. There is but one medium by which this condition may be overcome. That is through the medium of contact. There is and can be only one branch of the Federal Government through which this contact may be built up; that medium is the Division of Citizenship Training. To raise up by statute any other structure will mean to construct an artificial fabric which must come to this Federal unit to function.

The administration of naturalization law as it is now to be found upon the statute books has largely been given over to the public schools of the land. The legislative expression but recognizes a condition. Legislation did not create and establish this order—the public ordained and established it, and the laws of Congress have recognized

it. This is as it should be; for after this supervision had been urged and tentatively tried out by the public schools and the National Government in administering the naturalization laws, Congress specifically authorized the Government to further promote this work. This relationship is not the result of a concerted effort to bring about public action, but was originally, and still is, the natural expression of the public desire.

Those who feel that a greater period of residence should intervene before citizenship may be obtainable hold these conclusions from a desire to protect our citizenry from accessions of those unqualified for those responsibilities. The public schools of the land offer the possibilities for accomplishing these results, and when fully organized, far better than can ever be expected from the mere lapse of time.

Thousands of the least qualified of those admitted to citizenship in the last decade represent those who have lived in our land for the greatest length of time, most of them long enough to rear a family. The greatest appeal to the sympathy of the courts has arisen from the fact that the applicant when he was admitted had children grown, and probably grandchildren, all of whom were born in this country or who themselves had become naturalized citizens. Their desire for their father to be an American citizen was the influencing feature which brought him from his retreat of ignorance, and emboldened him to make the request for the privilege, though at the time it was conferred he was wholly in ignorance of its meaning. Thus lapse of time has worked no change, nor can it ever be expected to do so.

In over 3,200 cities, towns, and small communities the Federal Government is in contact with the school organizations through this division. In over 2,200 affirmative pledges have been received, with prospective assurances for the coming year from substantially all of the others, if adequate facilities can be provided this branch of the Government to convey sufficient detailed information through its personnel to these communities. This should be given and can be given at no cost to the citizenry of this country. There is seemingly no need for more than the personal contact which has been given by the naturalization examiners incident to their other naturalization work, for a community to organize itself and lend the personal and financial support to the local school organization, necessary to the organization of citizenship classes for these adult seekers after membership in the body politic. The financial resources have uniformly been forthcoming in the community. States have recently passed laws by which these schools have been made possible, both financially and legally. In some States it has been and still is against the law to devote State funds to the education of adults. The educational institutions of the States are also in some cases open by law only to the minor. This is probably the condition in most States. In those States, however, without the distinct provision of law authorizing the organization and conduct of these classes, the public school systems have been organized during the past four or five years under the influence alone of this national support. Ordinarily their maintenance is provided from local sources. Notwithstanding this absence of financial provision for their support, the record shows that great potentiality has come from the moral support which the Gov-

ernment has given, and has resulted in the virtually complete reorganization of the public schools of the United States within the past five years. No moneyed aid is given these classes by the Federal Government. Its support, while not in dollars and cents, has been of a concrete, practical, and substantial character; and great accomplishments have been thereby achieved.

The public-school system of the Nation is carrying forward a united effort for the removal of the barrier of speech between the foreigner and his acquisition of American citizenship. This high development is directly traceable to the presence in the community of the alien. The public schools have therefore set up the means for accomplishing exactly what is desired by those who would defer the naturalization of the alien. The public schools should be encouraged to increase their efficiency in this work. This means not only that their curricula should contain information and the means for acquiring a knowledge of our language—it means that something outside of the mere facilities for the acquisition of facts and the organization of the mind must be provided. They must be equipped with other facilities for imparting not only knowledge but an interest on the part of the most ignorant and illiterate foreigners in their isolated groups throughout our land, if these individuals are to be enabled to accomplish their development and be transformed into assets and units of safety and reliance. Otherwise they will remain the objectives of those who would inflame and warp minds that from sheer ignorance will listen to and adopt thoughts imparted to them through any irregular medium and from whatever sources—dangerous to the Nation though they may be—and which are open to him on every hand.

The organization of the public schools means to give to the body politic healthy minded, intelligent, and desirable additions to its citizenry through the naturalization laws. In the past they have been inducted into citizenship regardless of the national well-being and regardless of the intelligence or desirability of the candidate. This has been true of at least 75 per cent of the approximately 2,000,000 who have acquired citizenship during the past 10 or 12 years. The record of the next decade should be at least the reverse of this—that not more than 25 per cent should have citizenship thrust upon them in ignorance of what it means, if it be not possible to purify the admissions by 100 per cent. One hundred per cent purity in the admissions to citizenship is undoubtedly what is desired by those who would restrict the admission by a greater period of residence. Time is not the thing to accomplish this. Through the organization of some of the economic forces of the Nation can this alone be done. These forces are now in process of organization.

CEREMONIES.

Because of the presence of the foreigner greater evidences of patriotism have been felt and manifested by the citizens of our country. Observances of national holidays have taken on a real and patriotic character. Owing to the participation of the alien born jointly with the native-born citizens Flag Day, Independence Day, and Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays are no longer simply recreational holi-

days. Patriotic ceremonies of the highest order are again characterizing these occasions. The flag has had more manifestations of deference and honor during the past four or five years than ever before and wholly and entirely because of the presence of the foreign born. Never before the naturalization of the foreigner came under Federal supervision and the regard for the law was insisted upon by the Federal Government was it the order in the judicial procedure throughout the United States to do homage to the Stars and Stripes. This now is the rule in the halls of the judiciary. The orderly admission of the foreigner to citizenship which has been brought about by Federal supervision has caused this new evidence of regard. On Flag Day there are now thousands of gatherings of the foreign born for the sole purpose of giving patriotic recognition and swearing devotion to our national colors. Native and foreign born alike are responsible for these, but the initiative is due to the presence of the foreigner. The public schools are largely responsible for this increased evidence of patriotic zeal. The exercises that have grown out of attending public-school classes by the foreigner—the presentation of certificates of graduation and of citizenship—have aroused teachers and other members of the community to the sacredness of their native-born estate, simply because one born in lands across the seas has been discovered striving for this estate.

STUDENTS' ESSAYS.

Expressions of highest ideals have come from thousands of men and women seekers after American citizenship, and have come for the first time from them upon their acquisition of even a slight knowledge of our language. Indeed it seems to be one of the first desires of the student of our language and institutions to give voice to sentiments which show his gratitude for the enjoyment of this newly acquired ability. The following examples of this are included in their entirety:

WHY I BECAME AN AMERICAN.

The first American citizens considered freedom their greatest glory and their greatest happiness, and by their loyal patriotism America now stands for union, justice, domestic tranquility, and the blessings of liberty to all its inhabitants. The United States has an invaluable Constitution. Under this highest and most permanent law the citizens govern the country. Each American is a sovereign instead of being a subject, and however poor or humble, they can not be disfranchised or be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Americans have the right to a trial by jury, in public and by counsel; they have the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and can not be inflicted with excessive bail and fines, nor cruel or unusual punishment nor be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense. The freedom of worship is guaranteed to all. Thus Catholic, Protestant, Jew, and Agnostic stand on equal footing. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects. They may peaceably assemble and petition the Government or any department thereof, and each is guaranteed civil and political rights and can vote and have a voice in the Government. A citizen is bound to be loyal to the United States, whether it hurts him or whether it benefits him, and he is both a protégé and a protector of the glorious Red, White, and Blue.

The cities, towns, and hamlets of America are large, beautiful, and healthy. The azure, salubrious lakes, and the flowery and fragrant parks are alluring. The institutions of learning are high and liberal to the people. The public

activities charitable to all. The industries and commerce are immense, and the inhabitants are prosperous, enlightened, cleanly, and congenial. America is free from the taint of emperors, kings, and princes. It is only a great democracy, exempt of utter poverty and dire oppression, offering opportunities and advantages unequaled elsewhere to its industrious and loyal citizens. It indeed is the land of the free and the home of the brave—a fit and safe place to live in and dedicate one's self to—and every American is bound to give it the sense of his support and the living vitality of his heart of the great ideals which have made America the hope of the world.

These are the enviable and cogent reasons that prompted me to become an American.

WHY I WISH TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Reasons for my desire to become an American citizen are very numerous.

Having lived in the country for some time, and having enjoyed its benefits and privileges, I feel it my duty to become its citizen and help also in the bearing of its burdens and trials. Its ideals and forms of government appeal to me.

Its system of education is the greatest in the world, especially for the workers, and is free not only to its citizens but for all who are wise enough to take advantage of it. We enjoy freedom of religion, speech, and thought, and have a better chance for advancement than we could find anywhere in the world. We carry ourselves with the free and easy swing, as expressed in other countries, and in coming to these shores we have found a haven of refuge and protection for all. The unselfish spirit with which America entered the World War and its work of relief and mercy have taught me to love and respect her. The way in which the war was prosecuted has put into me the American spirit—do it or bust.

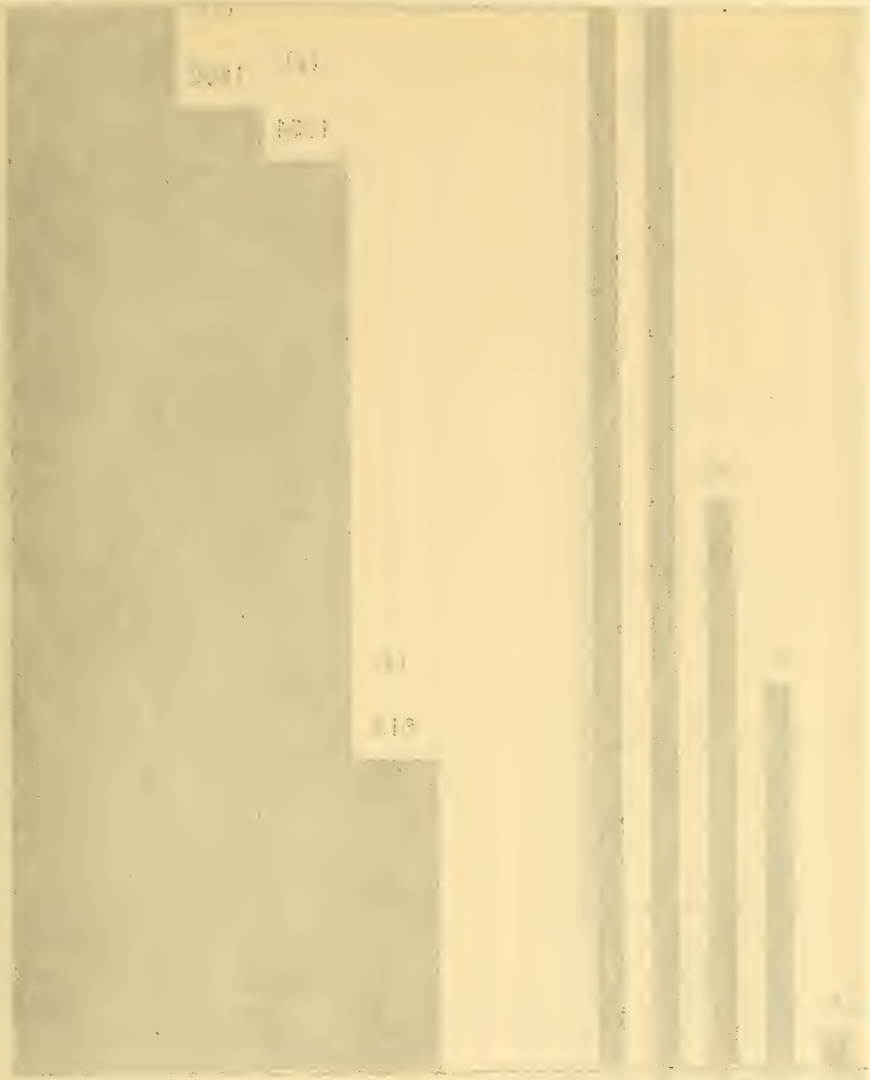
I have always been able to earn a respectable living, am married to an American-born woman, who is the mother of my American-born son.

Should not I, as the head of this American family, become a citizen of the United States of America?

These two were the prize winners in an Americanization essay contest conducted by the public schools in conjunction with the chamber of commerce of Rochester, N. Y. These two persons attended the citizenship classes in the public schools of that city, and were admitted to citizenship during the past year. These contributions are but meager evidences of what has been produced in the thousands of classes that are now flourishing throughout the country, and in the atmosphere of patriotism in which thousands are being transformed into loyal Americans, even before they become entitled to citizenship through the operation of the law. It is this accomplishment which is desired by those who would extend the time of probation. The essence of their belief is, however, to be found in candidates for citizenship who are qualified at the time of admission.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT UNNECESSARY.

It is only by supporting this work that has been so successfully inaugurated and carried on, at no national expense, but through the expenditure of millions of dollars annually by the various communities throughout the Nation, that their desires may be made possible. The Federal cost of administration is borne by the seekers after citizenship; all other costs are maintained by the communities in which the schools are organized. This seems to be the proper distribution of this financial burden—those who are to derive the bene-



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fits should bear the expense. The individual is to derive the benefits of his American citizenship. The revenues derived from the naturalization fees have more than borne the cost of administration of the law by which he may accomplish this. The community is the immediate beneficiary of the acquisition of an intelligent citizen. It should, and does, therefore, bear the cost of his instruction. While it is true, a new citizen is acquired by the Nation upon the admission of the foreign born under the naturalization laws, he functions daily as a citizen of the community and State, though as a rule but rarely as a citizen of the Nation. The contribution by the National Government to this great work should be in an administrative efficiency of the highest order. This can be possible only through adequate financial support. If this adequate financial support should at any time exceed the revenues which the Government derives from its alien population seeking American citizenship, that aid should be given ungrudgingly.

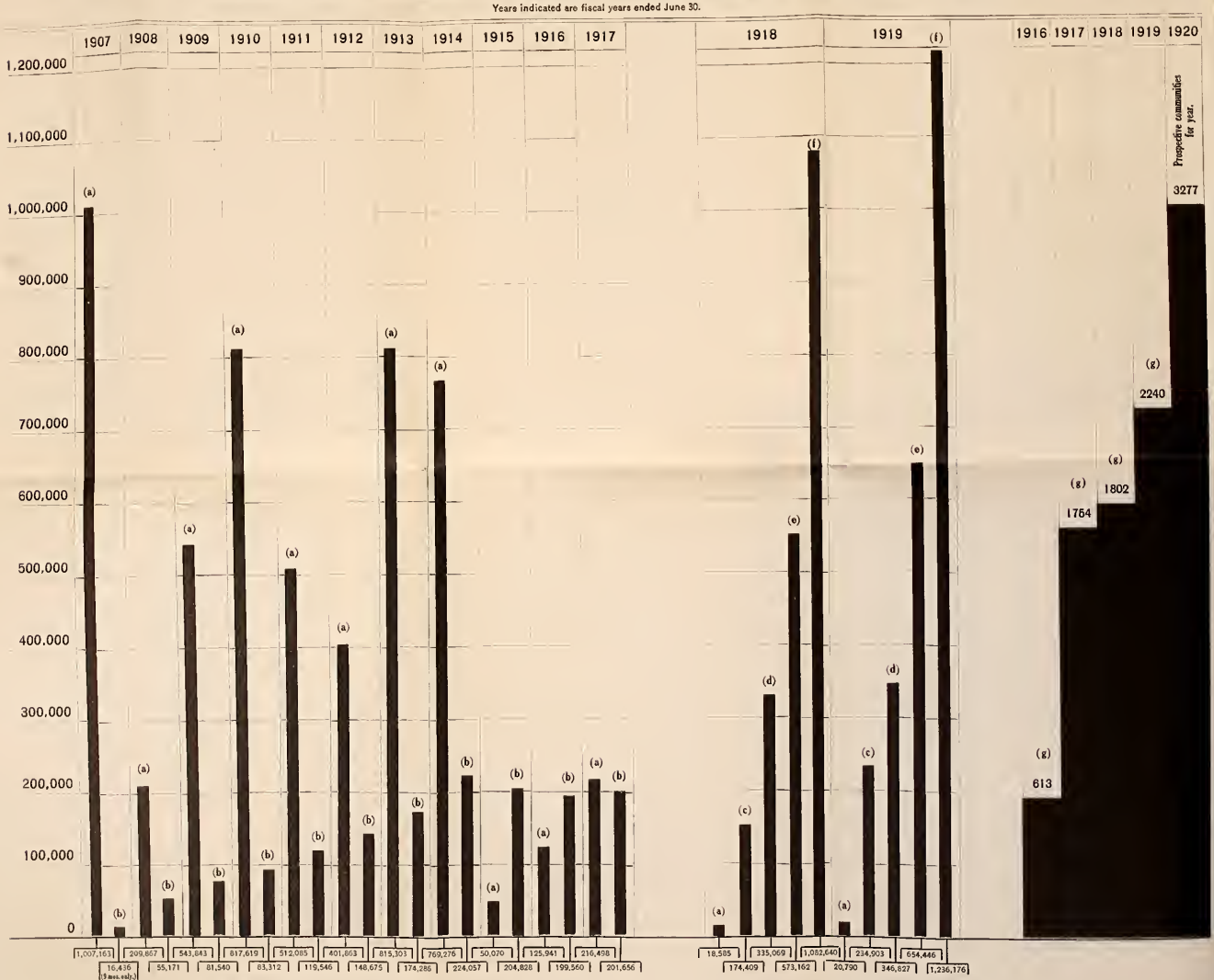
FIELD OF CONTACT.

What is the field of contact which is to be found at hand for the development of the Americanism of the nation, directly through and to the foreign population? What is also the contact for this purpose as a direct result of this Federal contact? The foreign population of the United States has been estimated to be from 16,000,000 to 17,000,000, born in other lands. This department, at the instance of the director of citizenship, has requested the Secretary of Commerce to enlarge the scope of the forthcoming census, so as to give with exactness the citizenship of the population of the country. At the time these returns are forthcoming it will be possible to speak with definiteness as to the part of the foreign population with which the Federal Government is in contact. Until that time the available figures are upon a basis of estimate, and in some instances probably will be disclosed to be not exceedingly exact. The last census showed a foreign population of 13,515,886. Since that time the net immigration figures show 2,930,411 added to the population. These totals have been reached after a deduction of the outgoing foreign immigrants from the total incoming immigrants annually. This would seem to indicate a total foreign population of 16,446,297. In the following table are the figures showing the incoming immigrants and applicants for naturalization, as well as the net immigration annually since 1907. From this it will be seen that in no year has the highest net incoming immigration equaled the high level of applicants for citizenship. The figures given, so far as naturalization is concerned, represent the number of declarations alone in all save the last two years. This is because an alien declarant may become a petitioner two years after the date of his declaration. It has not been possible to segregate candidates by years and thus show when a declarant became a petitioner. In the last two years, however, petitions are also shown. In this there is no duplication, since no declaration of intention is acted upon until after it is two years old. Those who are petitioners, therefore, in these two years are different aliens from those who are during the same time counted as declarants.

DIVISION OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING—BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Field of Federal Promotion of Public Schools in Citizenship Education through the Division of Citizenship Training, Showing the Number of Foreign Born Applying for Citizenship through the Bureau of Naturalization Compared with Net Immigration; and the Number of Communities in which such Educational Promotion is Under Way.

Years indicated are fiscal years ended June 30.



(a) Net immigration.

Net immigration represents the additions to the foreign-born population after deducting the outgoing and nonimmigrant incoming aliens from the total incoming immigration.

(b) Petitioners, wives, and foreign-born minor children—1907–1917.

(c) Petitioners.

(d) Declarants.

(e) Wives and foreign-born minor children of both petitioners and declarants.

Years of experience and counts repeatedly made show that the petitioner's naturalization confers citizenship upon 1.125 additional persons of foreign birth (wives and minor children).

(f) Petitioners, wives, and foreign-born minor children, and declarants, wives, and foreign-born minor children—1918–1919.

(g) Number of communities cooperating in such Citizenship Education of the foreign born.

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TABLE B.—*Foreign born applying for citizenship through the Bureau of Naturalization.*

Years.	Net immigration.	Total incoming immigration.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Total candidates.	Total applying for citizenship, including derivative citizens.
1907	1,007,163	1,285,349	[1] 73,723			
1908	209,867	782,870	137,229			
1909	543,843	751,786	145,794			
1910	817,619	1,041,570	167,226			
1911	512,085	878,587	186,157			
1912	401,863	838,172	169,142			
1913	815,303	1,197,392	181,632			
1914	769,276	1,218,480	214,016			
1915	50,070	326,700	245,815			
1916	125,941	298,826	207,935			
1917	216,498	295,403	438,748			
1918	18,585	110,618	335,069	174,409	509,478	1,082,640
1919	20,790	237,021	346,827	234,903	581,730	1,236,176

[1] Nine months only.

Field of annual contact of the Federal Government and the cooperating public schools with the immigrant population seeking citizenship, compared with annual immigration to this country. This contact can only be effected through the Division of Citizenship Training of the Bureau of Naturalization.

Net immigration represents the additions to the foreign population after deducting the outgoing and nonimmigrant incoming aliens from the total incoming immigration.

Years of experience and counts repeatedly made show that an average of 1.125 citizens derive citizenship through the petitioner.

From this it will be seen that during the past two years the Government has been in contact with a total of 2,318,816 alien seekers after American citizenship. All available records show that 75 per cent of these, or 1,739,112, are not understandingly qualified for American citizenship. The military records show a heavy percentage of those between the ages of 20 and 31 who were drafted as being unable to understand in any sense our language. These aliens between these ages represent the vigor of the alien population. All of these had lived in the country for sufficient time, if forces had been organized, to enable them to understand and communicate with others through the medium of our tongue. A reference to these and the high percentage of illiteracy is only necessary to picture the depths of ignorance of our language and institutions or Government that prevails in all parts of the United States among the alien population. Possibly 20 per cent of all aliens come into contact with the Government through this bureau annually. They represent, therefore, millions who can be brought under the beneficial influences of the public schools through the activities of the Division of Citizenship Training only.

The development of the resources dealing with this portion of the alien population will mean the development of powers for the removal of the prime obstacle in the way of the entire foreign population coming into American citizenship. The 2,318,816 who are candidates include the wives and children born abroad, who derive citizenship through the admission by the court of the petitioner for naturalization. Years of experience in repeated examinations of petitions have shown that with each candidate for citizenship appearing in

court there are also inducted into citizenship 1.125 individuals. This figure (1.125) represents the average and includes the wife and the minor children born abroad, who derive citizenship by the act of the father and husband. There are, therefore, 2.125 accessions to the ranks of citizenship, or 2.125 applicants for citizenship represented by each applicant, be he declarant or petitioner. The statement above shown presents a total upon this basis of computation.

From this it will be seen that the Nation now has a greater opportunity to deal with the foreign problems through the public schools and this branch of the Government than ever before. Those who are knocking at the doors of citizenship are greater than the number that have asked for admission to the confines of the United States under the immigration laws at any time. The importance of immigration, therefore, as a problem, is dwarfed by the immensity of the question of the treatment of the resident alien population in its bearing on admission to citizenship.

During the past two years the Government has had an opportunity through the activities of the Division of Citizenship Training to extend an invitation to an average of 1,159,408 foreigners to become intelligent, loyal, law-abiding American citizens, after that number had knocked at the door and requested to be invited into the house of citizenship. The opportunity is, therefore, before the country for realizing the ideals which each American citizen of intelligence prides himself this country should develop.

If the means are to be provided by which all of these millions may be prepared for American citizenship responsibilities, the strides in the elevation of all standards throughout the Nation which will be made can not be estimated. That a substantial and gigantic effort is being put forth to accomplish this objective will be found from an examination of the table showing the communities where the school authorities have pledged themselves to work with the Government for the accomplishment of this great purpose.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns.*

[Figures not available where blanks occur.]

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Alabama.								
Birmingham [1]	132,685	5,700	2,944	1,179	802	201	739	456
Bessemer	10,864	341	196	94				
Warrior	660							
Alaska.								
Nenana								
Arizona.								
Bisbee	9,019	3,474	2,023	558	90	68	28	11
Blue Bell Mine								
Clifton	4,874	1,907	816	66	99	9	10	
Douglas	6,437	2,250	919	186			16	6
Pirtleville	2,688							
Globe	7,083	1,949	1,238	372	97	34	41	17
Jerome								

[1] Includes activities at East Lake, Ensley, Fairfield, Gate City, and Pratt City.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Arizona—Continued.								
Miami							18	6
Morenci							18	
Nogales	3,514	1,653	472	91	18	10	8	1
Ocotillo								
Phoenix	11,134	1,629	780	290	62	29	33	18
Tucson	13,193	3,068	1,254	384	85	30	39	19
Arkansas.								
Fort Smith	23,975	941	504	234	33	24	6	4
Helena					11	5	1	
California.								
Alameda	23,383	5,555	2,842	1,720			134	81
Alhambra	5,021	983	585	174			2	
Bakersfield	12,727	1,734	1,036	308	94	46	68	29
Benicia					148	26	5	2
Berkeley	40,434	7,653	3,627	2,096			231	104
Albany	808							
Emeryville	2,613	636	374	224				
Burbank								
Colma							7	5
Corona	3,540	604	348	79			1	
Coronado	1,477						6	2
Daly City							5	3
Dorris					49	12		
Dunsmuir								
Eureka [1]	11,845	3,600	2,228	1,076	226	38	158	73
Fresno	24,892	5,445	2,487	1,006	263	128	195	81
Gilroy	2,437						9	3
Glendale								
Hollister	2,308				13	3	11	
Long Beach [2]	17,809	1,942	901	470			109	70
Los Angeles [3]	319,198	60,584	29,576	14,097	1,969	1,082	2,066	1,088
Huntington Park	1,299							
Monrovia							3	1
Moss Beach								
Mountain View	1,161						2	1
Oakland	150,174	36,822	19,334	10,237	938	390	1,008	530
San Leandro	3,471	1,108	559	279				
Ontario [4]	4,274	581	283	155			13	8
Chino	1,444							
Cucamonga	2,340							
Upland	2,384							
Oroville	3,859	532	366	178	18	11	9	1
Oxnard	2,555	618	334	108	20	18	10	6
Pasadena [5]	30,291	4,297	1,772	1,101			145	59
Pittsburg					261	51	29	8
Playa del Rey [6]								
Pomona [7]	10,207	882	438	219			13	4
Claremont	1,141							
Lordsburg	954							
Redlands	10,449	1,346	649	372			10	4
Redondo Beach [8]	2,935	463	262	116			12	7
Hermosa Beach	679							
Redwood City	2,442				98	45	28	13
Riverside	15,212	2,166	1,065	454	2	9	27	18
Sacramento	44,696	8,885	5,331	2,424	180	114	181	74
San Bernardino	12,779	2,243	1,068	377	50	30	24	16
San Diego [9]	39,578	7,366	3,845	2,057	151	100	231	124
National City	1,733							
San Francisco	416,912	130,874	75,768	36,375	4,547	1,667	5,324	1,574
San Jose [10]	28,946	5,817	2,963	1,637	184	68	160	81
Milpitas	1,684							
Santa Clara	4,348	1,135	597	287				

[1] Includes activities at Elk River, Fairhaven, Freshwater, Ryans Slough, and Samoa.
[2] Includes activities at Alamitos, Seal Beach, and Wilmington.
[3] Includes activities at Hollywood.
[4] Includes activities at Alta Loma, Etiwanda, and Guasti.
[5] Includes activities at Lamanda.
[6] Includes activities at Manhattan and Wiseburn.
[7] Includes activities at San Dimas and Walnut.
[8] Includes activities at Manhattan Beach and Perry.
[9] Includes activities at Chula Vista and San Diego.
[10] Includes activities at Berryessa, EdenVale, Hester, and Sunol.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
California—Continued.								
San Mateo	4,384	1,031	538	338	.....	.....	17	6
San Pedro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	59
San Rafael	5,934	1,747	932	466	59	25	31	17
Santa Ana	8,429	884	408	246	27	24	18	5
Santa Barbara	11,659	1,793	877	417	85	24	58	30
Santa Monica [1]	7,847	1,248	576	263	.....	.....	30	18
Sawtelle	2,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Paula	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Santa Rosa	7,817	1,318	667	376	118	40	31	18
Sonora	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
South Pasadena	4,649	558	264	149	.....	.....	10	7
South San Francisco	1,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12
Stockton	23,253	4,478	2,679	1,074	89	54	159	83
Vallejo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5
Venice	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	16	29	19
Watsonville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Westwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	12	20	6
Willits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.								
Aspen	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	9	.....
Berthoud	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Bear Mine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Broomfield	142	.....	.....	.....	89	33	5	3
Brush	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	22	42	32
Camp Shumway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Central City [2]	1,782	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Black Hawk	668	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russel Gulch	654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cokedale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9
Colorado Springs	29,078	2,981	1,434	748	84	24	73	34
Craig	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....
Cripple Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	.....	.....
Delcarbon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Delegua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	20
Delta	2,388	.....	.....	.....	12	4	3	1
Denver	213,381	38,941	19,204	10,959	1,553	309	1,282	704
Forbes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6
Fort Collins	8,210	893	373	156	50	16	50	46
Frederick	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	20
Gorham [3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6
Marshall	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Junction	7,754	724	405	196	41	5	27	10
Greeley [4]	8,179	691	357	172	60	51	44	31
Evans	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kersey	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	2	.....
Jansen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Junta	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	30	31	18
Leadville [5]	7,508	2,232	1,253	880	43	19	57	14
Louisville [5]	1,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	23
Loveland	3,651	215	88	55	.....	.....	31	23
Maitland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	15
Mount Harris	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	4	3
Oak Creek	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Oakview	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo	44,395	8,331	4,777	1,773	382	77	350	168
Redcliff	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	3	1
Rocky Ford	3,230	145	68	44	.....	.....	10	8
Rockvale	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	32	19	11
Salida	4,425	499	256	159	38	6	18	8
Somerset	527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes activities at The Palms and Soldiers' Home.
[2] Includes activities at Nevada and Tolland.
[3] Includes activities at Monarch.
[4] Includes activities at La Salle and Lucerne.
[5] Includes activities at Ibex Mine.
[6] Includes activities at Monarch No. 2 and Sunnyside Mine.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Colorado—Continued.								
Sopris							29	18
Sopris Plaza								
Sterling[1]	3,044	418	185	45	46	15	33	27
Atwood	532							
Crook	353							
Ileff	799							
Merino	500							
Sugar City					2	1		
Superior	349						5	3
Telluride[2]	1,756				15	9	11	3
Trinidad	10,204	1,293	654	368	470	64	65	23
Walsenburg					115	33	20	9
Connecticut.								
Ansonia	15,152	5,711	2,926	1,131			51	30
Avon	1,337						4	3
Beacon Falls							6	4
Berlin	3,728	1,166	676	187			5	4
Branford[3]							10	7
Bridgeport[4]	102,054	36,180	17,114	6,563	3,595	859	2,188	1,128
Trumbull	1,642							
Bristol[5]	13,502	3,982	1,985	695			82	50
Central Villages								
Chester	1,419						2	2
Danbury	23,502	5,526	2,687	1,243			34	29
Bethel	3,792	502	248	161				
Danielson							2	1
Derby							36	28
Elmwood							28	22
West Hartford	4,808	1,319	560	254				
Enfield	9,719	3,787	1,609	479			1	
Essex								
Fairfield	6,134	1,653	768	261			55	39
Greenwich	16,463	5,080	2,301	784			28	14
Hartford	98,915	31,243	13,975	6,294	1,407	467	1,226	710
East Hartford	8,138	1,487	686	348				
Wethersfield	3,148	655	431	145				
Huntington	6,545	1,758	788	340			5	1
Manchester	13,641	5,006	2,126	1,073			21	14
Meriden	32,066	9,390	4,346	2,308	532	80	298	211
Middletown	20,749	6,398	2,804	1,025	100	48	49	35
South Farms								
Naugatuck								
New Britain	43,916	18,015	8,843	3,054	758	217	234	154
Newington	1,689						2	
New Haven	133,605	42,784	19,194	8,628	1,628	546	1,290	723
New London[6]	19,659	4,561	1,993	701			60	35
Groton	6,495	908	416	151				
Montville	2,804	731	306	94				
Waterford	3,097	571	390	88				
Norwalk	24,211	5,636	2,472	978			57	39
Norwich[7]	28,219	8,405	3,558	1,456	180	175	91	65
Plainville[8]	2,882	528	264	119				
Putnam	7,280	1,780	801	284	157	103	92	63
Rockville[9]	7,997	2,764	1,238	686	47	50	51	33
Tolland	1,126							
Vernon	1,110	291	124	68				
Ellington	1,999							
Seymour							3	2
Shelton							10	5

[1] Includes activities at Graylin Padroni and Willard.
[2] Includes activities at Liberty Bell Mine, Smuggler, Smuggler Mill, Smuggler Mine, and Tomboy Mine.
[3] Includes activities at Madison.
[4] Includes activities at Long Hill, Nichols, and Stratsfield.
[5] Includes activities at East Bristol, Forrestville, and Terryville.
[6] Includes activities at Mystic.
[7] Includes activities at Norwichton, Taftsville, and Yantic.
[8] Includes activities at Framington.
[9] Includes activities at Talcottville and Vernon Center.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Connecticut—Continued.								
Southington	6,516	1,724	855	239	.....	.....	42	25
Cheshire	1,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	64
South Norwalk[1]	8,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	60
Wilton	1,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stafford Springs	3,059	1,111	491	161	.....	.....	2	1
Stamford	28,836	8,872	3,979	1,486	.....	.....	501	352
Darien	3,946	947	506	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	5,712	1,199	545	287	.....	.....	101	76
Suffield	3,841	874	467	107	.....	.....	20	17
Thomaston	3,533	1,044	557	268	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson	4,804	1,871	789	140	.....	.....	28	20
Thompsonville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	36
Torrington[2]	16,840	6,064	3,003	1,198	.....	.....	103	58
Wallingford	11,155	3,302	1,570	563	.....	.....	45	31
Waterbury	73,141	25,498	12,463	4,662	490	144	624	308
Middlebury	836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prospect	539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolcott	563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	3,850	974	328	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	4,259	1,057	482	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willimantic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7
Windsor[3]	4,178	786	379	125	.....	.....	10	6
Winsted[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	37	20	10
Delaware.								
Wilmington	87,411	13,678	6,754	2,872	503	138	197	99
District of Columbia.								
Washington[5]	331,069	24,351	11,738	6,474	531	284	661	301
Florida.								
Jacksonville	57,699	2,488	1,308	587	203	59	196	89
Tampa[6]	37,782	9,896	4,407	919	160	56	144	77
West Tampa	8,258	4,357	1,816	279	.....	.....	3	3
Tarpon Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	6
Georgia.								
Atlanta	154,839	4,410	2,287	1,011	73	57	73	40
Hawaii.								
Honolulu[7]	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	23	73	40
Idaho.								
American Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	35	2
Blackfoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	10	5	1
Boise	17,358	2,283	1,555	548	58	30	27	15
Burke	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	28	32	1
Coeur d'Alene	7,291	2,088	745	454	37	16	.....	.....
Pocatello	9,110	1,289	1,289	415	80	13	24	10
Rexburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	22	2	.....
Twin Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	5
Illinois.								
Abingdon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alton	17,528	1,504	764	484	54	26	32	14
Arlington Heights	1,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9
Auburn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Aurora	29,807	6,702	3,556	1,795	381	87	459	270
Montgomery	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Aurora	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville[8]	21,122	2,500	1,227	770	93	76	71	32
Benton[9]	2,675	229	122	17	477	106	39	26
Berwyn[10]	5,841	1,570	751	536	.....	.....	21	16
Bloomington	25,768	3,407	1,612	1,152	40	37	39	32

[1] Includes activities at East Norwalk and Rowayton.
[2] Includes activities at Burrville, Torringford, and West Torrington.
[3] Includes activities at Poquonock, Rainbow, and Wilson.
[4] Includes activities at Winchester and Norfolk.
[5] Includes activities at Rosslyn, Va.
[6] Includes activities at Ybor City.
[7] Includes activities at Castner Barracks, Fort Shafter, and Schofield Barracks.
[8] Includes activities at Dewey Station.
[9] Includes activities at West City.
[10] Includes activities at Clyde and Morton Park.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Illinois—Continued.								
Blue Island[1]	8,043	1,903	1,015	625	.....	.....	116	71
Morgan Park	3,694	662	310	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	22
Canton	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6	7	2
Carlinville	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	120	4	2
Centralia[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	27	4	2
Cherry	1,048	.....	.....	.....	56	17	.....	.....
Chicago[3]	2,185,283	781,217	379,850	190,693	28,066	3,776	31,734	17,629
Chicago Heights	14,525	6,077	3,539	1,135	737	69	788	383
Christopher[4]	1,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	11
Cicero	14,557	6,072	3,196	1,354	.....	.....	379	204
Decatur	31,140	2,422	1,127	694	34	21	24	11
De Kalb[5]	8,102	2,584	1,478	637	154	21	195	85
Cortland	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creston	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elburn	613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Park	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochelle	2,732	420	195	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sycamore	3,926	686	349	234	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis	58,547	9,400	5,729	1,613	135	108	151	62
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	45	56	24
Evanston	24,978	5,700	2,501	1,349	.....	.....	63	38
Freeport	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	33	72	32
Galesburg	22,089	3,590	1,844	1,192	102	35	77	31
East Galesburg	753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	46	45	29
Georgetown	2,307	.....	.....	.....	244	68	21	17
Glencoe	1,899	.....	.....	.....	264	55	4	2
Granite City	9,903	2,784	1,863	344	.....	.....	45	19
Harrisburg	5,309	295	180	49	79	25	37	24
Carrier Mills	1,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ledford	599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvey	7,227	1,784	974	385	.....	.....	67	31
Herrin	6,861	1,080	565	205	.....	.....	16	7
Highland Park	4,209	864	341	120	.....	.....	66	33
Highwood	1,219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnston City	3,248	696	379	131	.....	.....	18	12
Joliet	34,670	10,441	5,877	2,483	705	206	525	271
Rockdale	1,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Forest	3,349	1,106	478	251	.....	.....	43	12
La Salle	11,537	3,442	1,722	888	.....	.....	78	41
Utica	1,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	10,892	1,377	597	304	20	29	6	1
Madison	5,046	2,512	1,845	60	247	129	12	9
Marion	7,093	294	140	31	57	25	8	5
Maywood	8,033	2,053	947	515	.....	.....	479	233
Melrose Park	4,806	2,294	1,284	413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendota	3,806	1,426	271	234	.....	.....	4	1
Moline	24,199	7,211	4,089	2,229	414	110	570	212
East Moline	2,665	1,232	851	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silvis	1,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Berwyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Chicago	3,306	1,325	736	246	.....	.....	113	65
Oak Park	19,444	3,325	1,380	934	.....	.....	79	45
Oglesby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	31
Ottawa	9,535	1,502	745	532	318	124	82	40
Pana	6,055	1,098	516	287	2	.....	5	3
Peoria	66,950	8,810	4,661	2,598	335	176	276	109
Peru	7,984	2,135	1,043	703	.....	.....	43	28
Plano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pontiac	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	3	.....
Quincy	36,597	3,641	1,807	1,342	28	26	8	4
Rock Falls	2,657	994	176	91	47	17	9	.....
Rockford	45,401	13,828	7,102	4,094	1,115	158	1,259	692

[1] Includes activities at Burr Oak.
[2] Includes activities at Glenridge.
[3] Includes activities at Austin, Hawthorn, Jefferson, and Kensington.
[4] Includes activities at Hodgetown and Urbain.
[5] Includes activities at Rollo.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Illinois—Continued.								
Rock Island	24,335	4,922	2,537	1,491	633	206	290	138
Royalton [1]	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	22
Bush	565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Charles	4,046	1,572	877	381	.....	.....	88	44
Sandoval	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seatonville	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesser	1,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Springfield	51,678	6,900	3,356	1,940	190	170	104	62
Spring Valley	7,035	2,992	1,536	1,112	56	17	96	55
Dalzell	949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Pue	1,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladd	1,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	7,467	867	451	295	16	6	4	.....
Streator	14,253	3,432	1,705	1,063	.....	.....	89	64
Taylorville	5,446	487	349	234	89	37	20	15
Thayer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Waukegan	16,069	5,624	3,176	1,087	890	174	514	251
Westville	2,607	1,253	720	389	.....	.....	112	65
Georgetown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgefarm	967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	4,331	658	354	217	101	35	28	15
Yorkville	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9	2	1
Zeigler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
Indiana.								
Anderson	22,476	977	548	255	151	8	140	103
Alexandria	5,096	451	248	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elwood	11,028	812	409	241	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort	8,634	102	58	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapel	1,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown	1,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pendleton	1,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay City	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	4	3
Clinton	6,229	1,805	937	171	131	35	56	40
East Chicago [2]	19,098	10,295	6,638	951	169	.....	742	374
Elkhart	19,282	1,636	893	437	146	8	203	127
Evansville	69,647	4,462	2,289	1,683	128	30	105	65
Fort Wayne [3]	63,933	7,204	3,785	2,459	137	81	146	99
New Haven	1,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gary	16,802	8,242	5,693	1,008	1,461	201	1,155	439
Hammond	20,925	5,553	3,131	1,022	3,186	195	496	200
Cambridge City	2,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centerville	1,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntington	10,272	461	242	163	65	7	28	19
Indianapolis	233,650	19,767	10,407	6,088	840	184	775	488
Kokomo	17,010	719	369	236	59	6	52	32
Center Township	2,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Porte	10,525	1,954	1,083	522	216	31	143	96
Logansport	19,050	1,405	777	414	39	14	32	23
Michigan City	19,027	4,528	2,399	1,048	419	23	540	326
Mishawaka	11,886	1,803	977	346	.....	.....	128	87
Nashville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Albany	20,629	858	408	370	74	7	67	45
Peru	10,910	687	363	211	44	.....	35	26
Richmond	22,324	1,173	599	320	74	31	53	43
South Bend	53,684	13,420	6,787	2,226	1,935	207	1,399	1,038
Sullivan	4,115	88	51	17	52	9	9	.....
Terre Haute	58,157	3,796	2,057	1,080	524	48	330	180
Vincennes	14,895	816	438	321	141	14	55	40
Whiting	6,587	2,888	1,715	463	.....	.....	89	43
Iowa.								
Burlington	24,324	3,938	2,037	1,283	40	19	32	17
West Burlington	1,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carney [4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Bloomfield	2,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	1,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saylor	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes activities at Hearst.
[2] Includes activities at Indiana Harbor.
[3] Includes activities at Arcola and Huntertown.
[4] Includes activities at Enterprise, Orlabor, and Swanwood.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Iowa—Continued.								
Cedar Falls	5,012	753	356	261	.....	.....	18	11
Cedar Rapids[1]	32,811	5,321	2,619	1,531	134	64	79	46
Janesville	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hartford	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parkersburg	938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centerville	6,936	697	356	261	.....	.....	13	5
Charles City	5,892	821	455	289	9	12	7	.....
Cherokee	4,884	754	425	183	67	22	13	8
Clayworks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	25,577	4,880	2,615	1,697	94	35	39	24
Council Bluffs	29,292	4,268	2,309	1,302	70	49	74	37
Davenport	43,028	8,101	4,132	2,597	251	116	160	66
Bettendorf	909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockingham	833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines	86,368	10,395	5,231	2,807	224	97	194	105
Valley Junction	2,573	175	93	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque	38,494	6,089	3,220	2,281	120	28	73	34
Fort Dodge	15,543	2,188	1,199	609	68	29	34	18
Fort Madison	8,900	680	112	62	14	4	.....	.....
High Bridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	1	1
Lyons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
Mason City	11,230	1,508	823	322	93	31	47	33
Melcher	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9	8	5
Muscatine[2]	16,178	2,145	1,089	713	.....	.....	10	3
Blue Grass	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mystic	2,663	522	283	99	.....	.....	4	3
New Sharon	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	9	1	.....
Oelwein	6,028	929	565	202	34	17	25	9
Pella	3,021	837	398	309	.....	.....	3	3
Rathbun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rock Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	42	17	8
Scandia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City[3]	47,828	10,452	5,781	2,408	398	96	153	92
Riverside	652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Streepyville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunshine Mine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swaledale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo[4]	26,693	2,706	1,494	650	94	36	75	43
Yoder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas:								
Atchison	16,429	1,084	526	289	98	14	46	19
Aurora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Barber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caney	3,597	210	113	67	11	3	2	2
Capaldo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carona[5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Hamilton	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherryvale	4,304	176	108	29	.....	.....	1	1
Cimarron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concordia	4,415	396	198	152	1	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	15	4	4
Dearing	250	.....	.....	.....	20	19	4	3
Edson	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fort Scott	10,463	386	209	106	9	5	4	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	29	9
Frontenac	3,396	1,572	798	253	.....	.....	14	11
Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Herington	3,273	513	221	56	26	7	4	4
Horton	3,600	235	137	66	8	10	3	3
Kanopolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	1	1
Kansas City	82,331	10,344	5,710	2,427	791	160	252	134
Parsons	12,463	463	259	133	7	1	4	4
Pittsburg	14,755	1,137	588	322	216	83	28	14
Radley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2

[1] Includes activities at Benson and Cedar Heights.
[2] Includes activities at Fairport.
[3] Includes activities at Leeds and Sioux City.
[4] Includes activities at Waterloo East Side and Waterloo West Side.
[5] Includes activities at Cokedale, East Mineral, and Mackie.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Kansas—Continued.								
Ringo							6	2
Roseland	396				74	12	2	2
Salina	9,688	740	376	222	3	1	7	5
Skidmore							2	2
South Radley								
Topeka	43,684	4,153	2,123	1,115	209	31	121	105
Wichita	52,450	2,855	1,591	633	75	16	37	19
Kentucky.								
Danville	5,420	69	40	12				
Lexington	35,099	936	509	330			4	3
Louisville	223,928	17,436	8,334	5,704	201	124	138	82
Newport	30,309	3,405	1,534	1,009	26	8	25	11
Louisiana.								
Amite [1]	1,677				9	3	3	
Independence	1,004							
Roseland	586							
Gretna								
Jefferson Parish								
Hammond	2,942	154	72	18			5	3
Kentwood	3,609	150	72	8				
Natalbany								
New Orleans [2]	339,075	27,686	13,486	6,138	670	303	395	147
Shreveport	28,015	1,004	525	248	38	21	19	6
Maine.								
Auburn	15,064	2,574	1,090	454	243	108	55	29
Augusta	13,211	2,639	1,022	271	107	15	24	13
Bangor	24,803	4,280	1,883	610	227	93	141	75
Bath	9,396	1,315	526	210	226	37	25	14
Biddeford	17,079	6,761	2,537	823			27	11
Brunswick	6,621	1,539	602	270			8	6
Topsham	2,016							
Eastport	4,961	1,289	481	142	135	18	3	3
Foxcroft	1,867				23	16	3	3
Hallowell	2,864	309	181	74				
Lewiston	26,247	9,418	3,502	1,406			219	130
Lisbon	4,116	988	427	165			5	4
Old Town	6,317	1,383	664	118			12	7
Orono	3,555	858	449	63			16	11
Portland	58,571	12,078	5,023	2,222	458	231	173	87
South Portland	7,471	1,003	415	147				
Westbrook	8,281	1,744	748	347				
Presque Isle	5,179	1,147	524	166	202	36	6	3
Rumford [3]	6,777	2,634	1,280	192	64	34	19	11
Mexico	2,065							
Saco	6,583	1,168	463	158			6	4
Skowhegan	5,341	783	346	144	60	20	12	6
Waterville [4]	11,458	2,688	1,138	454			97	72
Maryland.								
Baltimore [5]	558,485	77,043	33,638	16,643	1,279	550	1,399	647
Massachusetts.								
Abington	5,455	885	399	153			1	
Adams	13,026	5,097	2,042	766			16	10
Amesburg	9,894	2,636	1,140	463				
Amherst	5,112	661	259	83			6	2
Andover	7,301	2,227	826	340			18	6
Arlington	11,187	2,758	1,157	602			46	24
Athol	8,536	1,638	779	176			15	12
Attleboro	16,215	4,453	1,919	808			158	109
Ayer	2,797	574	275	112				
Barre								
Hardwick								
Petersham								
Belmont	5,542	1,572	639	275			14	12

[1] Includes activities at Culette and Shiloh.
[2] Includes activities at Algiers, Amesville, Chef Menteur, Gentilly, Lakeview, Lee, Little Woods, McDonoghville, Milneburg, and Pontchartrain Grove.
[3] Includes activities at Smithville and Virginia.
[4] Includes activities at Winslow.
[5] Includes activities at Arlington, Brooklyn, Catonsville, Curtis Bay, Dundalk, Franklinville, Gardenville, Govans, Hamilton, Hillsdale, Mount Winans, Orangeville, Roland Park, Sparrows Point, Towson, and West Arlington.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Massachusetts—Continu .								
Beverly	18,650	4,661	2,174	808	.....	.....	98	60
Danvers	9,407	1,908	790	385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	1,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wenham	1,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston[1]	670,585	240,722	103,160	47,791	15,048	4,304	6,154	3,216
Hyde Park	15,507	4,442	2,077	905	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater	7,688	2,317	1,623	482	.....	.....	15	10
Brockton	56,878	15,425	7,033	3,167	319	170	168	109
Brookline	27,792	8,345	2,307	1,274	.....	.....	78	39
Cambridge	104,839	34,608	14,636	7,162	.....	.....	495	266
Canton	4,797	1,156	489	252	.....	.....	27	18
Chelsea	32,452	13,748	5,883	2,133	.....	.....	321	180
Chicopee	25,401	10,036	4,330	1,280	.....	.....	82	60
Clinton	13,075	4,798	1,916	1,029	.....	.....	17	10
Boylston	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	2,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	2,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cohasset	2,585	520	217	85	.....	.....	8	8
Concord	6,421	1,649	738	292	.....	.....	4	1
Bedford	1,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	1,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dedham	9,284	2,718	1,206	520	102	31	26	17
Douglass	2,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dudley	4,267	1,579	704	172	.....	.....	5	5
East Bridgewater[2]	3,363	547	253	113	.....	.....	6	5
East Falmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	12	.....	.....
Easthampton	8,524	3,077	1,227	404	.....	.....	18	7
Southampton	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton	5,139	1,371	698	330	.....	.....	6	5
Mansfield	5,183	1,020	470	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Weymouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	21
Everett	33,484	9,607	4,085	2,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River	119,295	50,874	20,181	8,368	.....	.....	125	80
Somerset	2,798	706	295	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swansea	1,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiverton, R. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	2,928	591	261	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falmouth	3,144	544	245	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg	37,826	13,611	5,933	1,950	.....	.....	305	200
Framingham	12,948	3,156	1,341	557	.....	.....	32	15
Ashland	1,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkinton	2,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherborn	1,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	5,641	1,504	722	248	.....	.....	17	6
Medway	2,696	537	216	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrentham	1,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardner	14,699	5,312	2,703	762	.....	.....	38	27
Gloucester	24,398	7,484	3,980	1,743	.....	.....	139	66
Essex	1,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	2,673	847	437	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield	10,427	1,918	916	366	120	37	65	40
Deerfield	2,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover	2,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6
Norwell	1,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	1,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill	44,115	11,153	4,936	1,915	.....	.....	123	83
Merrimac	2,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton, N. H.	962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plaistow, N. H.	1,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hingham	4,965	943	388	153	.....	.....	15	12
Holyoke[3]	57,730	23,238	9,457	3,765	.....	.....	171	98
South Hadley	4,894	1,317	538	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson[4]	6,743	1,790	863	293	.....	.....	7	5
Berlin	904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolton	764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes activities at Allston, Brighton, Charlestown, Dorchester, East Boston, Mattapan, Mount Hope, Roslindale, Roxbury, South Boston, and West Roxbury.

[2] Includes activities at Elmwood and Westdale.

[3] Includes activities at South Hadley Falls and Willimansett.

[4] Includes activities at Stow.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Massachusetts—Continued.								
Ipswich	5,777	2,251	872	175	.....	.....	14	11
Hamilton	1,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rowley	1,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Topsfield	1,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	85,892	41,319	17,414	6,588	.....	.....	372	215
North Andover	5,529	1,828	804	379	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lenox	3,060	754	350	178	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leominster	17,580	4,875	2,058	645	.....	.....	55	32
Lunenberg	1,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	4,918	1,143	517	242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington	591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowell	106,294	43,457	18,191	7,028	.....	.....	476	273
Billerica	2,789	662	283	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dracut	3,461	1,035	482	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tewkesbury	3,750	1,670	872	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ludlow	4,948	2,309	799	158	.....	.....	101	72
Lynn	89,336	27,344	12,038	4,931	.....	.....	346	178
Nahant	1,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saugus	8,047	1,750	751	416	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swampscott	6,204	1,369	580	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malden	44,404	13,430	5,404	2,941	.....	.....	423	228
Melrose	15,715	3,091	1,182	718	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlboro	14,579	3,344	1,508	810	.....	.....	52	42
Northboro	1,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maynard	6,390	3,002	1,403	349	.....	.....	15	9
Medford	23,150	5,125	2,134	1,195	.....	.....	88	62
Methuen	11,448	4,501	1,776	922	.....	.....	33	20
Milford	13,055	4,331	2,039	674	.....	.....	45	30
Monson	4,758	904	399	156	.....	.....	7	5
Montague	6,866	1,936	923	375	.....	.....	7	6
Natick	9,866	1,997	926	499	.....	.....	16	11
Needham	5,026	1,584	644	268	.....	.....	6	6
New Bedford	96,652	42,625	17,151	5,441	.....	.....	285	198
Acushnet	1,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dartmouth	4,378	1,072	488	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairhaven	5,122	1,232	538	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freetown	1,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburyport	14,949	3,007	1,215	569	.....	.....	33	18
Newton	39,806	11,191	4,061	1,829	.....	.....	61	30
North Adams	22,019	6,016	2,561	1,266	.....	.....	74	51
Northampton	19,431	4,880	2,131	983	.....	.....	37	23
North Attleboro [1]	9,562	2,490	1,133	508	.....	.....	17	9
Northbridge	8,807	3,560	1,619	503	.....	.....	17	15
North Easton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
North Weymouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwood	8,014	2,555	1,289	521	.....	.....	44	27
Palmer [2]	8,610	3,074	1,354	282	.....	.....	23	19
Peabody	15,721	5,341	2,931	783	.....	.....	54	29
Pittsfield	32,121	6,744	3,176	1,549	253	205	85	58
Dalton	3,568	462	199	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanesboro	947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	12,141	3,722	1,621	463	66	35	28	19
Quincy	32,642	10,875	4,996	2,367	.....	.....	1,619	734
Revere	18,219	5,331	2,400	1,407	.....	.....	147	97
Rockland	6,928	1,110	502	276	.....	.....	7	6
Rockport [3]	4,211	1,029	478	200	.....	.....	14	9
Salem	43,697	13,539	5,696	2,443	1,258	977	132	83
Shrewsbury	1,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	18
Somerville	77,236	20,751	8,814	4,263	.....	.....	506	324
Southboro	1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Southbridge	12,592	4,315	1,943	657	.....	.....	53	39
Charlton	2,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturbridge	1,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield [4]	88,926	22,999	9,942	4,182	2,631	839	1,226	728
Agawam	3,501	826	378	155	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes activities at Plainville.
[2] Includes activities at Bondsville, Thorndike, and Three Rivers.
[3] Includes activities at Pigeon Cove.
[4] Includes activities at Long Meadow.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Massachusetts—Continued.								
Stoneham	7,090	1,362	615	316	.....	.....	15	7
Stoughton	6,316	1,439	666	266	.....	.....	12	10
Taunton	34,259	9,779	4,206	1,506	991	592	58	31
Uxbridge	4,671	1,243	601	144	.....	.....	2	1
Wakefield [1]	11,404	3,128	1,280	662	.....	.....	66	39
Reading	5,818	1,012	421	191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walpole	4,892	1,306	635	230	.....	.....	14	10
Foxboro	3,863	698	377	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham	27,834	7,683	3,068	1,525	.....	.....	94	48
Watertown	12,875	4,057	1,773	804	.....	.....	118	62
Webster	11,509	4,096	1,839	680	.....	.....	21	14
Wellesley	5,413	1,559	550	234	.....	.....	6	3
Westfield	16,044	4,401	2,173	588	.....	.....	30	18
West Springfield	9,224	2,100	943	372	.....	.....	82	57
Weymouth	12,895	2,312	1,099	509	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitman	7,292	1,108	481	218	.....	.....	6	6
Winchester	9,309	2,486	1,027	366	.....	.....	27	15
Winthrop	10,132	2,093	819	551	.....	.....	25	12
Woburn	15,308	4,039	2,006	1,063	.....	.....	35	23
Wilmington	1,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester	145,986	48,492	22,816	9,126	3,365	1,172	2,032	1,214
Michigan.								
Albion	5,833	775	421	245	.....	.....	28	16
Alpha [2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Ann Arbor	14,817	2,256	955	561	90	48	73	32
Atlantic Mine	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	2	.....
Baltic [3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	11
South Range	1,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bark River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek	25,267	2,616	1,259	570	89	28	62	47
Bay City	45,166	11,027	5,213	4,009	248	141	145	97
Belding	4,119	351	130	66	.....	.....	3	2
Benton Harbor [4]	9,185	1,187	538	340	.....	.....	69	51
Coloma	701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bessemer	4,583	2,144	1,260	427	215	108	208	78
Calumet [5]	20,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	50
Laurium	8,537	2,617	1,263	825	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	7,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolverine	794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chassell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Chesaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crystal Falls	3,775	1,501	818	358	257	90	62	.....
Detroit	465,766	56,565	75,323	32,891	20,534	2,650	9,203	4,864
Diorite	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Dodgeville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Dollar Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Dowagiac	5,088	471	263	88	5	4	1	.....
Escanaba [6]	13,194	4,095	2,236	1,365	335	95	162	90
Flint	38,550	6,662	3,628	1,579	341	144	1,429	734
Gladstone	4,211	1,423	753	352	.....	.....	40	21
Grand Haven [7]	5,856	1,364	665	393	161	72	45	33
Spring Lake	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	112,571	28,335	13,689	7,758	.....	.....	1,106	758
Gwinn [8]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Hamtranck	3,559	1,261	568	262	.....	.....	277	202
Hancock [9]	8,981	3,162	1,611	786	.....	.....	51	31
Harbor Beach	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	43	14	13
Hemlock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Highland Park [10]	4,120	915	404	247	.....	.....	769	446
Holland	10,490	2,465	1,162	764	.....	.....	76	55
Houghton	5,113	1,184	566	390	546	211	29	18

[1] Includes activities at Lynnfield.
[2] Includes activities at Dunn Mine Location.
[3] Includes activities at Trimountain.
[4] Includes activities at Millburg.
[5] Includes activities at Centennial, Centennial Heights, Kearsarge, and Tamarack.
[6] Includes activities at North Escanaba and Wells
[7] Includes activities at Ferrysburg.
[8] Includes activities at Austin and Princeton.
[9] Includes activities at Franklin Mine and Quincy Mine.
[10] Includes activities at Greenfield.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Michigan—Continued.								
Ionia	5,030	744	366	268	50	20	25	16
Iron Mountain	9,216	3,741	1,878	1,208	124	116	45	92
Iron River	2,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
Ironwood	12,821	6,234	3,651	1,259	.....	.....	166	105
Ishpeming	12,448	4,732	2,478	1,550	.....	.....	60	38
Jackson	31,433	4,307	2,182	1,180	194	55	192	112
Kalamazoo [1]	39,437	6,857	3,149	1,505	339	87	194	121
Galesburg	656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainwell	1,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoolcraft	816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vicksburg	1,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	9	3	.....
Lansing [2]	31,229	3,973	2,006	1,029	285	91	265	153
Dimondale	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns	3,154	192	97	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loretto [3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Ludington	9,132	2,247	1,129	782	96	39	74	49
Manistee [4]	12,361	3,610	1,828	1,480	102	34	59	46
Manistique	4,722	1,548	849	499	286	84	33	14
Marquette	11,503	3,574	1,930	1,117	241	91	79	41
Mohawk [5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	27	20	14
Ahmeek	766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe [6]	6,893	828	458	188	93	22	47	22
Munising	2,952	1,048	575	280	92	39	14	7
Muskegon	24,062	6,252	3,092	2,070	527	94	307	200
Fruitport	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskegon Heights	1,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negaunee	8,460	3,862	2,207	869	.....	.....	37	23
Norway [7]	4,974	2,185	1,119	719	.....	.....	33	21
Owosso	9,639	1,352	674	398	102	56	56	43
Corunna	1,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrice	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painesdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9
Palmer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Pontiac	14,532	2,683	1,290	619	403	81	225	96
Port Huron [8]	18,683	5,979	2,541	1,917	243	60	128	87
Red Jacket	4,211	1,953	1,151	357	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Rouge [9]	4,163	1,227	581	284	.....	.....	28	20
Ford City	1,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw [10]	50,510	11,701	5,584	3,799	422	121	164	125
Merrill	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakley	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw West Side	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	62
Sault St. Marie	12,615	5,180	2,418	1,330	191	62	60	32
Scottville [11]	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4
St. Charles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stambaugh [12]	1,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Standish	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	20	6	4
St. Joseph	5,936	1,468	593	337	.....	.....	3	3
Swartz Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	92	18	7
Traverse City	12,115	2,009	1,042	634	34	26	23	16
Wakefield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	44
Ypsilanti	6,330	614	251	155	.....	.....	20	12
Saline	816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	1,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes activities at Comstock.
[2] Includes activities at Bath, De Witt, Haslett, Holt, and Mason.
[3] Includes activities at Waucedah.
[4] Includes activities at East Lake, File City, and Oak Hill.
[5] Includes activities at Allouez.
[6] Includes activities at Erie and La Salle.
[7] Includes activities at Vulcan.
[8] Includes activities at North Port Huron, Salt Block, and Upton Works.
[9] Includes activities at Ecorse and Navarre.
[10] Includes activities at Birch Run, Bridgeport, Burt, Carrollton, Fosters, Freeland, Swann Creek, and Zilwaukee.
[11] Includes activities at Amber.
[12] Includes activities at New Caspian and Palatka,

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Minnesota.								
Albert Lea [1]	6,192	1,192	591	337	53	11	35	2
Alden	544							
Glenville	368							
Manchester	775							
Arlington								
Aurora [2]	1,919							
Mesaba	84							
Austin [3]	6,960	1,128	615	342	48	29	23	12
Brownsdale	264							
Lyle	552							
Waltham	170							
Bemidji	5,099	1,056	670	401	60	29	5	2
Biwabik [4]	1,690						10	4
Blooming Prairie							2	1
Bowlus								
Brainerd [5]	8,526	2,164	1,112	796	121	33	39	16
Buhl	1,005						75	34
Cambridge					40	10	8	5
Carson Lake								
Chisholm [6]	7,684	4,469	2,936	551			144	78
Clementson					36	22	1	1
Cloquet	7,031	2,959	1,794	753	307	40	149	91
Coleraine	1,613						52	11
Bovey	1,377							
Calumet	245							
Marble	887							
Taconite	549							
Columbia Heights								
Crosby [7]							15	7
Deerwood	586							
Dawson					34	16	8	
Detroit	2,807	533	267	217	37	7	5	1
Dilworth							4	1
Duluth	78,466	30,652	17,663	8,359	1,579	451	1,648	681
Dunbar								
East Grand Forks	2,533	773	422	220	71	26	18	7
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	12,478	3,607	1,756	929				
Ely [8]	3,572	1,713	995	377			264	142
Eveleth	7,036	3,761	2,328	679			134	96
Fairmont	2,958	392	198	169	30	13	10	3
Fairbault	9,001	1,443	695	445	30	7	10	8
Fergus Falls [9]	6,887	2,418	1,288	494	90	41	40	19
Battle Lake	567							
Pelican Rapids	1,019							
Rothsay	343							
Gilbert [10]	1,700						63	30
Elba	151							
McKinley	411							
Graceton							1	1
Grand Rapids	2,230				265	35	12	7
Hibbing [11]	8,832	4,342	2,879	730			468	152
Morton	761							
Homestead								
International Falls	1,487				104	19	70	27
Kasota	700				20	6		
Keewatin [12]	695						7	
Kettle River							9	6
Kinney [13]							92	36
Knife River							3	2

[1] Includes activities at Armstrong, Clarks Grove, and Hayward.
[2] Includes activities at Andriatic and Oakland.
[3] Includes activities at Lansing and Oakland.
[4] Includes activities at Pineville.
[5] Includes activities at Barrows.
[6] Includes activities at Hartley, Monroe, Myers, and Shenango Locations.
[7] Includes activities at Ironton.
[8] Includes activities at Winton.
[9] Includes activities at Underwood.
[10] Includes activities at Senoa Mine Location and Sparta.
[11] Includes activities at Alice, Brooklyn, Dupond, Glenn, Kittsville, Latonia, Mace, Mahoning, Maple Hill, Mitchell, Penobscot, Pool, and Stevenson.
[12] Includes activities at Bennet Mine, Bray Location, and St. Paul Location.
[13] Includes activities at Lucknow, Sharon, and Spina.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Lamberton	652				23	12		
Lawton							1	
Lindford								
Little Falls	6,078	1,300	638	522	28	9	25	15
Little Marais							3	1
Little Swan								
Mankato	10,365	2,070	1,018	814	90	16	68	31
Eagle Lake	231							
Lake Crystal	1,055							
North Mankato	1,279							
St. Peter	4,176	1,260	635	254				
Marshall					37	25	11	3
Menahga (districts 55 and 62)					11	8		
Minneapolis	301,408	85,938	45,159	23,462	3,810	788	6,678	3,859
Robbinsdale	765							
St. Louis Park	1,743							
Montevideo	3,056	571	304	177	45	17	46	28
Moorhead	4,840	1,384	751	458	41	14	18	6
Mountain Iron [1]	1,343						44	20
Costin	231							
Nashwauk	2,080						47	26
New Ulm	5,648	1,576	783	647	42	13	15	11
North St. Paul	1,404						3	2
Norwood [2]					15	9	1	1
Owatonna [3]	5,658	1,104	520	400	26	11	14	8
Park Rapids					21	10	2	2
Princeton					26	14	5	3
Richwood								
Rochester	7,844	1,555	747	375	34	9	22	5
Rosy								
St. Cloud [4]	10,600	2,024	1,103	675	74	41	21	11
St. Paul	214,744	56,524	29,048	17,071	1,270	638	1,480	611
Sauk Rapids	1,745				22	16		
Section Thirty							7	6
South St. Paul	4,510	1,723	934	423	38	8	81	41
Stillwater [5]	10,198	2,774	1,578	1,151	37	16	25	12
South Stillwater	1,343							
Tofte					9	5		
Two Harbors	4,990	2,114	1,265	466	167	44	64	22
Virginia [6]	10,473	5,340	3,397	958	1,311	275	437	228
Franklin	439							
Williams							2	1
Willmar	4,135	1,281	631	434	49	19	19	10
Winger	728						1	1
Winona	18,583	3,858	1,929	1,586	44	27	44	18
Wright							3	3
Mississippi.								
Greenville	9,610	296	185	86			4	3
Gulfport	6,386	269	164	64			8	5
Missouri.								
Cape Girardeau	8,475	375	208	162	2	1	1	1
Crystal City					19	8		
Hannibal	18,341	774	421	234	25	22	6	2
Ilasco								
Kansas City [7]	248,381	25,327	13,052	6,953	437	160	500	251
Independence	9,859	412	203	116				
Rosedale, Kans	5,960	470	288	173				
St. Joseph	77,403	8,113	4,281	2,256	87	36	63	33
St. Louis	687,029	125,706	63,440	33,081	1,872	857	1,538	920
Maplewood	4,976	505	267	191				
Sedalia	17,822	801	413	325	10	8	16	14

[1] Includes activities at Ellis, Hopper, Kinross, Leonidas Mine, and Parkville.
[2] Includes activities at Young America.
[3] Includes activities at Bixby, Havana Hope, Medford, Meriden, Merton, and Pratt.
[4] Includes activities at White Park.
[5] Includes activities at Oak Park.
[6] Includes activities at Northside.
[7] Includes activities at North Kansas City.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Montana.								
Bridger								
Butte					798	165	379	177
Caldwell								
Conrad							4	2
Dillon								
Fort Benton								
Glasgow					32	102	3	1
Glendive					59	52	7	4
Great Falls	13,948	3,662	1,943	1,018	271	82	120	45
Havre	3,624	1,041	757	188	64	167	29	8
Lewistown[1]	2,992	411	219	123	82	93	18	8
Moore	575							
Libby					34	12	11	5
Miles City	4,697	852	555	166	63	11	25	6
Missoula	12,869	2,997	2,020	785	118	857	43	10
Plentywood					50	93	3	
Red Lodge	4,860	2,099	1,314	420	107	23	16	8
Nebraska.								
Bayard					25	5	13	11
Blue Hill					19	7	3	2
Columbus	5,014	1,061	529	318	87	24	50	21
Duncan								
Elyria					9	8	2	2
Fremont	8,718	1,369	686	457	57	57	29	16
Gering					52	10	20	15
Grand Island	10,326	1,561	869	541	37	20	40	26
Hastings	9,338	1,439	647	443	76	31	52	42
Havelock	2,680	657	415	87			51	40
Hebron	1,778				38	15	4	1
Lincoln	43,973	7,200	3,101	1,372	706	114	515	437
McCook	3,765	437	188	105			22	17
Nelson					27	5		
Norfolk	6,025	799	422	162	37	19	33	18
Oakland								
Omaha	124,096	27,068	13,788	7,079			818	477
Benson	3,170	484	237	155				
Florence	1,526							
South Omaha	25,259	7,834	4,377	1,956				
Platte Center							1	1
Plattsmouth	4,287	809	433	316	54	19	11	7
Ponca					50	10	10	10
Schuyler	2,152				37	21	19	11
Scottsbluff							17	13
Superior					26	21	3	3
Sutton					15	8	6	4
Wilber	1,219				15	16	1	1
Winnebago					18	19		
York	6,235	590	274	164	21	9	10	7
Nevada.								
Ely					41	11	22	10
McGill								
New Hampshire.								
Berlin	11,780	5,082	2,378	768	62	40	82	54
Gorham	2,155							
Milan	924							
Claremont	7,529	1,819	731	298	49	19	19	14
Concord[2]	21,497	4,309	1,984	962	86	84	33	22
Pembroke	3,062	878	358	230				
Dover[3]	13,247	3,296	1,475	747	121	31	42	21
Durham	823							
Madbury	331							
Newmarket	3,348	1,340	497	106				
Rollinsford	1,836							
East Jaffrey					68	47	5	4
Exeter					80	197	4	4

[1] Includes activities at Glengarry, Hilger, and South Lewiston.

[2] Includes activities at Penacook.

[3] Includes activities at Elliot.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
New Hampshire—Contd.								
Franklin	6,132	1,613	595	262	.....	.....	7	5
Northfield	1,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanbornton	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaffrey	1,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester [1]	70,063	29,692	11,486	4,566	330	1,116	352	216
Auburn	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bow	676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candia	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goffstown	2,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooksett	1,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weare	1,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milford	3,939	974	503	194	.....	.....	5	4
Nashua	26,005	8,957	3,748	1,190	150	52	86	57
Portsmouth	11,269	2,138	975	514	.....	.....	36	19
Salem [2]	2,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tilton	1,866	.....	.....	.....	49	33	.....	.....
New Jersey.								
Atlantic City	46,150	6,400	2,996	1,170	229	217	111	67
Bayonne	55,545	20,522	10,109	3,364	.....	.....	426	273
Bernardsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	73	12	9
Bloomfield	15,070	3,359	1,544	808	.....	.....	48	28
Glen Ridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boonton	4,930	1,090	505	207	.....	.....	14	8
Bordentown [3]	4,250	349	162	63	364	58	43	27
Boundbrook	3,970	1,242	606	212	.....	.....	27	23
Bridgeton	14,209	691	830	131	61	36	16	13
Camden	94,538	15,682	7,397	3,041	1,054	241	404	244
Carneys Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	38	18	4
Clifton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	100
Cranford	3,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	21
Dover [4]	7,468	1,313	667	385	.....	.....	58	26
Rockaway	1,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wharton	2,983	1,133	732	169	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Newark	3,163	1,215	546	255	.....	.....	14	7
Rahway	9,337	1,659	840	107	.....	.....	41	26
Red Bank	7,398	993	457	175	199	128	18	10
Eatontown	2,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fair Haven	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shrewsbury	3,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgewood	5,416	768	316	162	.....	.....	15	6
Roselle	2,725	579	227	136	.....	.....	22	15
Rutherford	7,045	1,185	509	262	.....	.....	14	12
Somerville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9
South Amboy	7,007	1,555	803	354	.....	.....	.....	.....
South River	4,772	2,420	1,399	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sucasunna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	7,500	2,024	769	349	.....	.....	64	35
Chatham	1,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milburn	3,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Providence	873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Short Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	1,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenafly	2,756	803	362	146	.....	.....	8	7
Town of Union	21,023	6,665	3,133	1,723	.....	.....	96	53
Trenton	96,815	26,310	12,938	5,253	2,178	472	1,264	883
Vernon City	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	19	.....	.....
Weehawken	11,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield	6,420	1,057	471	232	.....	.....	16	11
West Hoboken	35,403	13,713	6,177	2,905	.....	.....	285	184
West New York	13,560	3,556	1,712	920	.....	.....	183	128
Guttenberg	5,647	2,187	1,104	452	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodbine	2,399	.....	.....	.....	24	7	.....	.....
Woodbridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes activities at Grassmere.
[2] Includes activities at Hampshire.
[3] Includes activities at Roebling and White House.
[4] Includes activities at Bowlbyville, Denville, Kenvil, Mill Brook, and Mine Hill.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
New Mexico.								
Albuquerque	11,020	1,296	624	430	31	4	31	19
Barelas								
Martinez Town								
Old Albuquerque	2,143							
Clayton					2	6		
Dawson					31	20		
Santa Fe	5,072	196	108	70	7	1	3	1
Silver City	3,217	559	266	242	13	3	1	1
Tyrone								
Bernalillo					1	1		
New York.								
Albany [1]	100,253	18,165	8,192	4,827	647	342	283	135
Albion [2]	5,016	995	454	327	30	39	6	4
Amsterdam [3]	31,267	10,624	4,691	1,808	99	96	57	31
Hagaman	875							
Auburn [4]	34,668	7,620	3,788	1,743	152	106	105	75
Owasco	1,393							
Port Byron	1,085							
Sennett	1,423							
Skaneateles	1,615							
Throop	960							
Ballston Spa	4,138	604	300	152	91	55	8	3
Batavia	11,613	2,133	1,026	474	55	29	21	16
Binghamton [5]	48,443	7,389	3,310	1,260	221	127	264	141
Union	1,544							
Brooklyn	1,634,351	571,356	470,386	109,100	9,086	3,645	2,096	1,228
Buffalo [6]	423,715	118,444	56,337	29,409	6,416	1,090	4,352	2,479
Sloan	1,259							
Carthage	3,563	483	266	83			5	3
Clayville								
Cohoes	24,709	7,373	2,990	1,605			70	44
Corning	13,730	1,795	896	486	29	17	17	8
Cortland	11,504	1,281	657	245	34	29	15	9
Depew	3,921	1,913	1,192	223			75	47
Dunkirk	17,221	5,146	2,548	1,067	62	7	141	116
Fredonia	5,285	1,187	536	263				
Ellenville [7]	3,114	316	157	112				
Elmira	37,176	5,259	2,494	1,648	65	40	46	31
Horseheads	1,778							
Wellsburg	432							
Elmira Heights	2,732	325	155	76			2	1
Endicott							4	4
Freeport	4,836	570	266	175	240	209	19	9
Fulton	10,480	1,783	840	206			16	9
Geneva	12,446	2,215	1,050	635	66	58	26	14
Geneseo					26	31	3	2
Gloversville	20,642	4,008	1,777	829	45	59	34	19
Hinckley								
Hornell	13,617	1,272	627	450	8	8	12	6
Hudson [8]	11,417	2,209	1,142	336	74	39	33	23
Huntington	12,004				48	43	23	15
Ithaca	14,802	1,589	723	374	37	49	22	7
Jamestown [9]	31,297	10,612	5,035	2,741	141	68	111	67
Celeron	619							
Falconer	2,141							
Lakewood	564							
Kingston								
Lancaster	4,364	727	385	175	52	56	12	7
Lansingburg							44	13
Little Falls	12,273	3,915	1,832	581	98	59	32	20
Lockport	17,970	3,235	1,558	887	688	221	39	26
Lyons	4,460	808	387	266	45	39	10	5

[1] Includes activities at West Albany.
[2] Includes activities at Fancher and Hulberton.
[3] Includes activities at Cranesville and Fort Johnson.
[4] Includes activities at Aurelia, Fleming, and Melrose Park.
[5] Includes activities at Johnson City.
[6] Includes activities at Cheektowaga.
[7] Includes activities at Greenfield and Napanoch.
[8] Includes activities at Stottville.
[9] Includes activities at Frewsberg.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
New York—Continued.								
Malone	6,467	819	346	205	48	13	9	7
Mamaroneck	5,699	1,641	781	344	.....	.....	19	5
Mechanicsville	6,634	1,343	699	268	.....	.....	32	19
Stillwater	1,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina [1]	5,683	1,158	553	300	.....	.....	14	7
Middletown	15,313	1,578	770	400	26	34	16	8
Mount Morris	2,782	831	320	120	.....	.....	6	1
Mount Vernon	30,919	8,029	3,612	1,950	.....	.....	128	94
Bronxville	1,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelham	681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuckahoe	2,722	1,140	543	202	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburg	27,805	4,823	2,241	1,125	.....	.....	31	16
New Rochelle	28,867	8,677	4,000	1,979	.....	.....	112	51
New York	4,766,883	1,927,703	828,793	318,091	25,469	12,272	26,724	13,428
Niagara Falls	30,445	12,064	5,755	2,082	.....	.....	393	242
La Salle	1,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Tonawanda	11,955	3,628	1,887	765	.....	.....	164	124
Tonawanda	8,290	1,854	948	573	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olean	14,743	2,424	1,184	641	61	19	73	43
Oneida	8,317	876	422	234	33	52	15	4
Oneonta	9,491	741	428	200	27	20	8	4
Oswego	23,368	4,290	1,978	835	92	77	38	24
Poughkeepsie	27,936	4,534	2,122	994	196	152	104	66
Rochester [2]	218,149	59,993	27,067	13,003	1,516	604	1,580	869
Brighton	3,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili	2,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarkson	1,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gates	4,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	7,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamlin	2,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henrietta	1,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irondequoit	3,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendon	2,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden	3,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parma	2,954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penfield	2,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perinton	6,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsford	3,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riga	1,853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster	3,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland	2,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockville Center [3]	3,667	420	209	133	.....	.....	15	7
East Rockaway	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome	20,497	4,114	2,254	869	182	84	171	117
Salamanca	5,792	942	481	266	.....	.....	3	2
Saratoga Springs	12,693	1,771	803	468	.....	.....	24	10
Schenectady [4]	72,826	18,631	9,562	3,856	325	311	257	148
Glenville	5,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niskayuna	1,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotia	2,957	374	186	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solvay	5,139	1,663	946	342	.....	.....	18	9
Syracuse [5]	137,249	39,781	14,944	7,036	712	359	320	190
Eastwood	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	1,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy	78,813	15,432	6,554	4,388	274	108	75	32
Green Island	4,737	867	393	202	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watervliet	15,074	2,750	1,226	667	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica [6]	74,419	21,308	9,341	4,326	340	214	302	173
Deerfield	1,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hartford	5,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitesboro	2,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes activities at Knowlesville and Middleport.
[2] Includes activities at Sweden.
[3] Includes activities at Lynbrook, Malverne, and Oceanside.
[4] Includes activities at Alplaus and South Schenectady.
[5] Includes activities at East Sycamore and Onondago Valley.
[6] Includes activities at Capron and New York Mills.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
New York—Continued.								
Watertown	26,730	6,268	2,798	1,050	165	158	107	38
Brownville	854							
Westbury							6	4
White Plains[1]	15,949	3,898	1,914	777	656	502	81	35
Scarsdale	1,300							
Yonkers	79,803	26,590	12,295	5,629	419	330	255	126
North Carolina.								
Concord[2]	8,715	21	14	7		6	2	
North Dakota.								
Alkabo					35	24	2	1
Anamoose							1	
Bismarck	5,443	965	514	301	42	19	21	7
Bowan					18	8	3	3
Brocket							1	1
Center					7	2		
Devils Lake	5,157	1,236	652	255	61	14	30	12
Dickinson	3,678	1,015	530	239	59	21	31	7
Edgeley[3]	749						13	8
Berlin	137							
Jud	99							
Fargo	14,331	3,200	1,669	1,011	203	64	131	53
Forman					15	11		
Garrison					78	29		
Glen Ullin							1	
Hague								
Harvey	1,443						5	3
Hazen					9	5	2	
Heil								
Jamestown	4,358	878	426	203	88	33	23	8
Killdeer					13	10		
Kulm	645							
Lakota					13	11		
La Moure	929				28	25	2	
Lawton								
Linton					13	5	5	1
Mandan	3,873	1,293	739	276	25	30		
Medina	343						4	2
McCluskey							4	2
McKenzie								
Minnewaukan					44	9	7	2
Minot					85	37	45	23
New Salem	621							
Selz					14	6	1	1
South Heart								
Steele					10	8		
Temvik							1	
Towner					23	13	2	1
Valley City	4,606	1,072	540	317	48	28	15	6
Wahpeton					40	13	8	3
Williston	3,124	653	364	171	44	24	11	7
Ohio.								
Akron	69,067	13,241	7,051	2,459	3,031	475	2,092	1,204
Barberton	9,410	2,829	1,723	222				
Cuyahoga Falls	4,020	470	346	129				
Alliance	15,083	2,659	1,606	350			54	27
Ashtabula	18,266	4,710	2,382	1,108	741	59	346	246
Bowling Green	5,222	240	114	66	29	7		
Bucyrus	8,122	872	489	255	11	8	2	1
Byesville	3,156	332	161	85	88	18	20	12
Canal Dover	6,621	1,008	557	237				
Canton[4]	50,217	8,648	5,010	2,005	1,582	103	422	208
New Berlin	865							
Osnaburg	2,127							
Chillicothe	14,508	618	290	181	1	2		

[1] Includes activities at Elmsford, Hartsdale, Kensico, Purchase, and Valhalla.
[2] Includes activities at Kannapolis.
[3] Includes activities at Medberry.
[4] Includes activities at North Industry.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Ohio—Continued.								
Cincinnati [1]	363,591	56,792	26,723	17,253	856	446	1,153	567
Lockland								
Norwood								
Reading								
St. Bernard								
Cleveland	560,663	195,703	94,431	40,482	6,391	718	9,948	5,399
East Cleveland	9,179	1,418	557	397				
Euclid	1,953							
Lakewood	15,181	3,916	1,938	791				
Newburg	5,813	2,010	911	539				
Royalton	1,339							
West Park	3,179							
Cleveland Heights	2,955	692	257	132				
Columbus	181,511	16,285	8,487	4,453	252	104	81	35
Conneaut [2]	8,319	1,533	793	326			6	6
Dayton	116,577	13,847	7,303	3,451	276	103	258	131
Dennison	4,008	447	297	59	195	36	4	2
Dover							13	8
East Youngstown [3]	4,972	3,866	2,814	107	1,455	299	120	59
Lowellville	1,592							
Elmwood Place								
Elyria	14,825	3,061	1,709	556	2,590	208	64	37
Forsyth								
Fremont	9,939	1,057	516	385	53	16	18	13
Hamilton [4]	35,279	3,309	1,703	1,042	99	32	1	1
Fairfield Township	3,551							
St. Clair Township	1,300							
Kenmore	1,561						66	51
Lakewood	15,181	3,916	1,938	791				
Leetonia	2,665	647	375	103			5	3
Lima					35	22	27	15
Lisbon	3,084	261	158	61	364	43	6	1
Lorain	28,883	10,929	6,216	1,496			770	466
Martins Ferry	9,133	1,540	787	348	1,828	115	135	92
Miamisburg	4,271	196	103	85				
Middletown	13,152	1,192	690	260			35	22
Niles	8,361	2,502	1,437	399			24	11
Painesville	5,501	595	294	138	261	35	25	14
Piqua	13,388	752	379	195	18	7	6	5
Bradford	1,844							
Covington	1,848							
Fletcher	373							
Pleasant Hill	571							
Troy	6,122							
West Milton	1,207							
Port Clinton	3,007	523	294	207				
Robins							8	3
Salem [5]	8,943	1,239	703	234			167	86
Beloit	510							
Washingtonville	957							
Sandusky	19,989	3,248	1,590	1,252	69	19	66	44
Springfield [6]	46,921	3,156	1,662	916	36	15	63	36
Steubenville	22,391	5,214	3,103	589	1,184	147	312	158
Struthers	3,370	1,055	606	109			20	10
Tiffin	11,894	944	455	313	15	10	7	7
Toledo	168,497	32,037	15,826	8,752	2,099	536	673	364
Warren	11,081	1,352	667	275	402	67	60	25
Wolf Run								
Woodville								
Oklahoma.								
Ada	4,349	52	30	12				
Adamson					12	5		
Bartlesville [7]	6,181	199	128	79	26	2	1	1
Dewey	1,344							

[1] Includes activities at Shaker Heights.
[2] Includes activities at Amboy, East Conneaut, and North Conneaut.
[3] Includes activities at Hazelton.
[4] Includes activities at Coke Otto and Symmes.
[5] Includes activities at Green.
[6] Includes activities at Cold Springs.
[7] Includes activities at Smeltertown.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Coalgate	3,255	556	305	143	11	4	.....	.....
Durant	5,330	52	24	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Gowen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Edmonet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haileyville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6
Hartshorne	2,963	411	225	55	.....	.....	1	1
Henryetta	1,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hugo	4,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	3
Krebs	2,884	973	461	118	.....	.....	3	3
Lehigh [1]	1,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Phillips	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moore	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskogee	25,278	537	344	117	61	10	2	1
Oklahoma City	64,205	3,214	2,122	848	92	54	72	39
Okmulgee	4,176	43	24	17	46	12	5	2
Shawnee	12,474	385	229	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulsa	18,182	412	245	105	.....	.....	4	1
Wilburton	2,277	.....	.....	.....	15	4	5	3
Oregon.								
Albany	4,275	340	206	120	14	9	3	2
Astoria [2]	9,599	4,088	2,562	1,172	264	288	126	62
Warrenton	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bend	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17	12	5
Bridal Veil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Burns	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12	3	.....
Coquille	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	46	1	.....
Echo	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	27	.....	.....
Hillsboro	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	16	6	3
Lebanon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshfield	2,980	578	253	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland	207,214	43,780	25,230	11,251	1,870	453	1,420	658
Prineville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roseburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	14,094	1,811	1,122	462	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taft	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union District 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8	1	.....
Willamina	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	15	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.								
Allentown	51,913	6,234	2,705	904	420	154	190	126
Aliquippa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Altoona	52,127	5,212	2,757	1,803	201	113	116	84
Hollidaysburg	3,734	138	76	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juniata	5,285	206	117	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan Township	9,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambridge	5,205	1,973	1,124	202	.....	.....	13	9
Atlas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Avoca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barnesboro [3]	3,535	1,149	612	277	1,624	268	75	60
Spangler	2,700	647	337	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Falls	12,191	2,851	1,657	396	316	76	21	11
Bethlehem [4]	12,837	797	378	233	.....	.....	38	19
Freemansburg	867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bellefonte	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	30	7	4
Berwick	5,357	365	218	43	405	13	130	100
West Berwick	5,512	2,031	1,258	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brackenridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13
Braddock	19,357	7,299	4,103	929	.....	.....	64	36
Bradford [5]	14,844	2,180	1,046	600	68	14	14	6
Butler	20,728	3,510	2,050	380	243	44	20	10
Carrick Sta., Pittsburgh	6,117	924	454	329	.....	.....	9	8
Catasauqua	5,250	930	1,679	448	.....	.....	6	5
Chambersburg	11,800	172	87	60	2	.....	.....	.....
Charlerci	9,615	3,356	1,679	448	485	114	34	24
Chester	38,537	6,673	3,476	1,137	1,045	172	390	169

[1] Includes activities at Midway.
[2] Includes activities at Hammond.
[3] Includes activities at Cymbria Mines, Elmora, Emelgh, Garmans, Marstellar, and Saxman.
[4] Includes activities at North Bethlehem.
[5] Includes activities at Custer City, Dagolia, Derrick City, Gilmer, and Lewis Run.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Pennsylvania—Continued.								
Clifton								
Coaldale	5,154	1,905	1,139	263				
Coatesville	11,084	1,469	869	125	108	49	20	11
Connellsville [1]	12,845	1,587	793	343			23	11
Coplay	2,670	881	514	26			8	5
Corry	5,991	569	283	114			7	4
Donora	8,174	3,213	1,744	369			1	1
Dickson City	9,331	3,989	2,105	749				
Dubois [2]	12,623	2,122	1,128	540	315	107	19	16
Sandy Township	5,695							
Duquesne	15,727	6,381	3,604	760			76	47
Duryea	7,487	3,006	1,588	560			23	13
East Lebanon								
Easton [3]	28,523	3,122	1,452	646	566	183	66	36
Glendon	823							
West Easton	1,033							
Williams Township	1,648							
East Pittsburgh	5,615						168	101
Eddystone	1,167						14	6
Ellsworth	2,084						40	11
Ellwood City [4]	3,902	1,067	686	125			19	12
Hazel Dell	1,168							
Erie [5]	66,525	14,943	7,562	3,348	1,022	272	488	275
Etna	5,830	1,668	958	359			10	6
Farrell					398	92	64	40
Ford City [6]	4,850	2,314	1,361	256			30	15
Manorville	545							
Frackville								
Gilberton	5,401	1,859	1,076	300				
Girardville	4,396	988	568	248			2	1
Glenlyon							10	9
Greenville	5,909	373	203	88			1	
Harriman								
Harrisburg	64,186	4,134	1,979	917	224	42	18	5
Hazleton	25,452	5,994	2,972	1,457			53	35
Indiana	5,749	214	113	33	498	197	9	3
Jeannette [7]	8,077	1,774	914	312	661	195	37	26
Jenkins Township [8]	2,968	318	134	76				
Jermyn								
Johnsonburg	4,334	1,079	584	134	130	48	25	10
Johnstown	55,482	15,316	9,225	1,621			252	160
Conemaugh	1,549							
Dale	2,285							
Ferndale	514							
Franklin	2,102							
Kane	6,626	1,120	561	346			8	4
Kelayres								
Kittaning	4,311	353	195	77	257	74	2	1
Lancaster	47,227	3,203	1,472	1,028	24	13	13	5
Lansford	8,321	3,154	1,833	325	161	88	24	17
Lebanon [9]	19,240	1,254	750	205	105	25	29	17
North Cornwall Township	1,787							
South Lebanon	3,538							
Lehighton	5,316	344	209	67			4	3
Locust Gap								
Luzerne	5,426	1,750	973	342				
Mayfield	3,662	1,439	829	344				
McKeesport	42,694	12,631	6,551	2,548			238	153
Dravosburg	1,895							
Elizabeth Township	7,410							
Port Vue	1,978							
Versailles	1,568							

[1] Includes activities at South Connellsville.
[2] Includes activities at Big Run and Falls Creek.
[3] Includes activities at Redington.
[4] Includes activities at Wurtemburg.
[5] Includes activities at Lawrence Park and Wesleyville.
[6] Includes activities at Cadogan.
[7] Includes activities at Grapeville and Penn Manor.
[8] Includes activities at Inkerman.
[9] Includes activities at Lebanon Independent Borough.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Pennsylvania—Continued.								
McKees Rock	14,702	6,068	3,617	632	.....	.....	18	11
Maltby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midlands	1,244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14
Millvale	7,861	1,492	738	476	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minersville	3,159	1,123	590	199	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moconaqua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monessen	11,775	5,475	3,210	462	.....	.....	84	62
Rostraver Township	7,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monongahela City [1]	7,598	1,487	795	272	.....	.....	37	29
Finleyville	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Carmel [2]	17,532	4,927	2,727	1,286	.....	.....	13	2
Mount Oliver Station	4,241	672	328	270	.....	.....	10	9
Mount Pleasant [3]	5,812	1,107	563	219	.....	.....	62	45
Bridgeport	3,860	853	376	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Union	3,338	500	363	21	35	18	11	4
Nanticoke	18,877	7,187	3,923	1,935	.....	.....	39	29
Natrona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	47
New Brighton	8,329	865	482	148	.....	.....	5	3
New Castle	36,280	8,620	4,707	1,326	316	110	93	66
New Kensington	7,707	2,376	1,389	227	.....	.....	42	22
Norristown	27,875	4,015	1,691	477	199	73	65	43
Oakdale	1,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Old Forge	11,324	5,168	2,741	897	.....	.....	41	31
Palmerton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
Parsons	4,338	1,216	656	325	.....	.....	12	10
Peckville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Philadelphia [4]	1,549,008	382,578	167,072	69,415	9,440	5,484	5,463	2,395
Pittsburgh	533,905	140,436	70,148	28,797	6,406	2,545	2,517	1,412
Aspinwall	2,592	225	101	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bellevue	6,223	656	261	136	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crafton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homestead	18,713	7,068	3,942	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	16,996	5,498	2,918	1,412	.....	.....	22	16
Pottsville	20,236	2,133	1,142	457	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage	2,954	805	396	146	2,607	366	36	26
Ramey	1,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading	96,071	8,812	4,528	1,430	682	153	1,188	906
St. Clair	6,455	1,827	1,103	243	.....	.....	8	6
St. Marys	6,346	780	431	208	.....	.....	18	8
Scranton	129,867	35,112	17,461	7,930	1,280	845	725	466
Shamokin	19,588	2,788	1,517	867	.....	.....	32	5
Sharon	15,270	3,819	2,249	519	.....	.....	52	39
Sharpsville	3,634	892	543	72	.....	.....	3	2
Silver Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shenandoah	25,774	10,452	5,942	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Bethlehem	19,973	8,362	4,423	655	.....	.....	192	117
Steelton	14,246	4,667	3,018	326	.....	.....	19	11
Sugar Notch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury	13,770	284	135	70	1,101	177	11	2
Tamaqua	9,462	753	392	203	.....	.....	4	3
Tarentum [5]	7,414	1,677	892	337	.....	.....	57	29
East Deer Township	3,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	9,060	3,369	1,796	652	.....	.....	28	13
Throop	5,133	2,361	1,213	545	.....	.....	33	27
Titusville	8,533	1,554	805	452	41	30	4	1
Trafford City	1,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Uniontown	13,344	1,447	717	243	481	245	14	8
Warren	11,080	2,035	951	583	74	2	26	12
West Hazleton	4,715	1,556	802	282	.....	.....	10	10
West Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland	955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Williamsport [6]	31,860	2,332	1,153	723	64	17	34	20

[1] Includes activities at Courtney, Hazelkirk, Millsville, Manown Mines, and Sunny Side.
[2] Includes activities at Diamondtown, Keiser, and Kulpmont.
[3] Includes activities at Moorewood and Standard.
[4] Includes activities at Germantown.
[5] Includes activities at Creighton, Grassmere, and Hite.
[6] Includes activities at Newberry.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Pennsylvania—Continued.								
Wilkes-Barre	67,105	16,078	7,899	3,754	862	408	122	76
Woodlawn	1,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	14
Preston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	57
Rhode Island.								
Auburn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	24
Bristol	8,565	2,951	1,203	419	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrillville [1]	7,878	2,454	1,090	528	.....	.....	18	11
Central Falls	22,754	10,664	4,391	1,870	.....	.....	185	110
Coventry	5,848	1,346	543	217	145	111	40	24
Cranston	21,107	5,674	2,646	1,310	.....	.....	123	89
Cumberland [2]	10,107	3,678	1,569	787	.....	.....	34	18
Greenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	9,825	4,181	1,687	780	.....	.....	2	1
Newport	27,149	6,256	2,925	1,672	7	27	142	67
Jamestown	1,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown	1,708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth	2,681	770	384	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pascoag	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5
Providence	224,326	76,303	32,863	12,988	2,333	1,625	1,276	836
East Providence	15,808	3,380	1,595	681	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnston	5,935	2,313	981	379	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	9
Warren	6,585	2,393	1,011	383	.....	.....	82	59
Westerly [3]	8,696	2,347	985	410	.....	.....	17	12
Woonsocket	38,125	16,539	6,540	2,300	51	7	103	59
South Carolina.								
Charleston	58,333	2,404	1,282	678	56	41	31	3
Columbia	26,319	446	227	103	1	2	1	.....
Spartanburg	17,517	143	86	40	.....	.....	3	1
South Dakota.								
Aberdeen	10,753	1,865	897	509	104	22	75	43
Bison [4]	686	.....	.....	.....	26	20	5	4
Flandreau	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6	8	6
Hayti	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	.....	.....
Huron	5,791	822	498	216	37	17	20	11
Irene	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Lead [5]	8,392	2,336	1,447	547	63	25	23	9
Central	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terraville	591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terry	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux Falls	14,094	2,215	1,119	658	170	45	82	36
Sisseton	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	8	.....	.....
Vermillion	3,187	.....	.....	.....	28	5	.....	.....
Yankton	3,787	791	355	248	31	8	14	3
Tennessee.								
Memphis	131,105	6,467	3,403	1,664	88	38	111	65
Nashville	110,364	2,992	1,435	951	41	26	34	23
Texas.								
Alpine	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	4	.....
Amarillo	9,957	551	342	93	12	8	9	2
Beaumont	20,640	1,279	707	387	100	38	19	6
Bellville	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	18	12	9
Belton	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	.....	.....
Brownsville	10,517	3,412	1,082	347	12	6	6	4
Caldwell	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....
Cameron	3,263	99	55	18	17	15	6	3
Corpus Christi	8,222	1,094	480	219	32	18	12	5
Cuero	3,109	260	120	59	35	17	5	3
Dallas	92,104	5,219	2,811	1,504	148	60	88	58
Del Rio	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	.....
Donna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Pass	3,536	13,31	398	99	11	7	7	5
Edinburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes activities at Harrisville, Mapleville, and Masonville.
[2] Includes activities at Ashton, Lonsdale, Manville, and Valley Falls.
[3] Includes activities at Ashaway, Bradford, and Stonington.
[4] Includes activities at Ada, Bixby, Cash, Coal Springs, Date, Glendo, Haynes, Hettinger, Lever, Lodgepole, Moreau, Pleasant Ridge, and Whitney.
[5] Includes activities at Trojan.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Texas—Continued.								
El Paso	29,279	14,248	4,640	988	123	1,977	84	50
Ennis	5,669	111	63	35	15	15	6	2
Flatonia					31	9	3	3
Fort Worth	73,312	4,309	2,541	963	155	335	79	39
Fredericksburg					2	4	6	6
Galveston	36,981	6,164	3,503	1,962	154	103	139	41
Georgetown	3,096	149	80	35	34	24	2	2
Gonzales	3,139	286	148	63				
Granger							2	
Hallettsville					62	19	34	11
Moravia								
Harlingen							1	1
Hempstead								
Houston	78,800	6,318	3,466	1,754	255	134	140	80
Kingsville								
Laredo	14,855	7,330	2,341	387	19	8	1	
Lockhart	2,945	218	102	13	4	1	3	1
Lost Prairie								
McAllen								
Marfa					8	2	1	
Mercedes							1	
Mission								
New Braunfels	3,165	676	354	106	6	3	5	3
Palestine	10,482	325	182	67	5	3	4	3
Pharr								
Port Arthur	7,663	783	582	267			39	3
Rio Grande								
Rockdale								
San Antonio	96,614	14,407	7,354	3,114	333	152	342	144
San Benito							3	1
Sanderson								
San Juan								
Sealy							11	9
Seaton								
Shiner							6	4
Sierra Blanca								
Taylor	5,314	577	199	109			13	9
Thurber							2	
Valentine								
Victoria	3,673	329	156	98	29	11	3	1
Wharton					22	22	1	
Utah								
Bingham							31	17
Logan	7,522	1,518	656	399	28	12	7	3
Murray	4,057	1,303	703	236			1	
Ogden	25,580	4,454	2,103	1,130	155	20	119	56
Park City	3,439	725	394	307	9	5	2	1
Provo	8,925	1,227	532	231	22	14	11	9
Salt Lake City	92,777	19,035	8,675	4,335	712	309	494	271
Midvale								
Vermont.								
Bellows Falls	4,883	996	503	219	4		4	
Bennington	8,698	1,103	470	365	7		3	3
Bethel	1,943				5	4		
Burlington	20,468	3,938	1,505	930			54	40
Rutland	13,546	1,767	807	498			33	20
Virginia.								
Harrisonburg	4,879	60	39	27	6	1	2	
Lynchburg	29,494	450	250	130	12		11	7
Norfolk	67,452	3,564	1,820	931	685	114	350	54
Petersburg	24,127	388	200	69			2	2
Portsmouth	33,190	1,115	604	349			10	2
Richmond	127,628	4,085	2,040	943	98	444	65	32
Roanoke [1]	38,874	770	414	212	21	9	15	6
Salem	3,849	19	12	6				
Vinton	1,928							

[1] Includes activities at Virginia Heights.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Washington.								
Aberdeen	13,660	5,154	3,627	1,255	.....	.....	231	93
Bellingham	24,298	5,152	2,818	1,439	237	96	149	69
Black Diamond [1]	2,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	14
Blaine	2,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9
Burnett	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Camas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
Carbonado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	26
Castle Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	3	2
Cle Elum	2,749	1,145	705	207	.....	.....	21	6
Clipper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5
Clear Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concrete	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Duvall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Easton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellensburg	4,209	499	329	204	149	53	9	4
Elma R. F. D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enumclaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	10
Everett [2]	24,814	5,472	3,294	1,673	320	156	142	71
Fall City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobart	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoquiam	8,171	2,407	1,613	480	.....	.....	90	39
Humptulips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Independence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Issaquah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8
Kent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3
Lynden [3]	1,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	12
Tenmile	748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montesano	.....	.....	.....	.....	586	293	17	5
Mount Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12
Newton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olympia	6,996	829	467	289	88	17	62	28
Odessa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearson	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	195	.....	.....
Point Roberts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Preston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Renton [4]	2,740	1,003	588	293	.....	.....	19	11
Republic	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....
Roslyn [5]	3,126	1,556	934	301	.....	.....	45	22
Seattle	237,194	60,835	36,097	16,438	4,456	1,135	5,084	1,398
Sekin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelton	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	2	1
Silverdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Spokane	104,402	21,220	12,389	5,495	1,275	184	784	191
Tacoma	83,743	21,463	12,191	5,808	1,240	780	517	226
Taylor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Vancouver	9,300	1,129	674	345	109	24	7	3
Vashon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Walla Walla [6]	19,364	2,361	1,239	682	45	19	32	21
Wilkeson	899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Woodinville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Yakima	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	15
West Virginia.								
Bluefield	11,188	1,959	116	24	13	11	3	2
Charleston	22,996	1,014	543	242	109	32	45	17
Clarksburg [7]	9,202	481	256	112	148	48	46	17
Adamston	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairmont	9,711	630	370	127	54	16	.....	.....
Henely	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	15	.....	.....

[1] Includes activities at Franklin.
[2] Includes activities at East Everett, Lowell, and Pinehurst.
[3] Includes activities at Glendale and Everson.
[4] Includes activities at Earlington.
[5] Includes activities at Beekman, Mine No. 5, and Ronald.
[6] Includes activities at College Place.
[7] Includes activities at Glenn Falls, Hepzibah, Meadowbrook, North View, Reynoldsville, Tin Plate, and Wilsonburg.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
West Virginia—Continued.								
Huntington	31,161	514	304	175	21	4	9	4
Idanay								
Jenkinjones								
Keyser	3,705	130	56	20	2	4	1	
Logan	1,640				57	9	1	
Morgantown [1]	9,150	1,113	567	196	57	26	18	7
Parkersburg [2]	17,842	560	278	180	9	6	9	4
Piedmont [3]	2,054						1	
Thomas [4]	2,354				25	16	3	2
Warwood								
Wellsburg [5]	4,189	262	122	55	88	9	52	21
Follansbee	2,031							
Wheeling	41,641	5,418	2,679	1,413	422	54	277	141
Benwood	4,976	1,846	1,124	159				
Bridgeport	577							
Elm Grove	1,899							
McMechen	2,921	213	105	35				
Williamson	3,561	227	147	16	27	6	5	3
Wisconsin.								
Albany					132	70		
Antigo	7,196	1,122	563	874	70	26	29	24
Appleton [6]	16,773	3,257	1,573	1,287	189	79	65	34
Ashland	11,594	3,475	1,864	1,299	173	71	126	67
Barron	1,499				81	20	14	11
Beloit [7]	15,125	2,395	1,307	654			43	26
Rockton, Ill	841							
Cary							9	3
Chippewa Falls [8]	8,893	2,155	1,118	836	85	33	82	53
Clintonville					72	31	8	5
Cold Spring							1	1
Cudahy [9]	3,691	1,684	901	203			64	22
Eau Claire	18,310	4,245	2,173	1,411	121	40	79	57
Fond du Lac	18,797	3,062	1,585	1,035	233	103	114	63
Fredonia							5	5
Grand Rapids [10]	6,521	1,152	589	368	153	49	32	29
Green Bay [11]	25,236	4,056	2,078	1,524	142	81	83	56
De Pere	4,477	942	472	263				
Hurley					309	51	34	17
Janesville	13,894	1,997	979	646	203	98	58	35
Kaukauna	4,717	792	404	327			13	9
Kenosha [12]	21,371	7,642	4,141	1,401	2,177	194	1,826	859
La Crosse [13]	30,417	6,043	2,965	1,759	162	51	145	84
La Crescent, Minn	372							
Little Chute							11	9
Madison [14]	25,531	4,174	2,105	1,174	318	152	144	78
Burke	1,236							
New London	3,383	499	268	200			4	3
Manitowoc	13,027	2,534	1,258	789	239	62	135	109
Marinette	14,610	4,027	2,059	1,544	93	39	45	34
Marion							1	1
Marshfield	5,783	1,095	525	298			46	37
Mayville					124	84	15	13
Menasha	6,081	1,420	661	257			38	36
Menomonie	5,036	1,258	640	421	65	37	32	24
Merrill	8,689	1,985	1,027	709	95	22	38	22
Milford								

[1] Includes activities at Sabraton and Westover.
[2] Includes activities at Belpre and South Side.
[3] Includes activities at Benyl.
[4] Includes activities at Ben Bush, Coketon, and Pearce.
[5] Includes activities at Beech Bottom.
[6] Includes activities at Kimberly.
[7] Includes activities at South Beloit, Ill.
[8] Includes activities at Cornell and Irving.
[9] Includes activities at Fernwood, St. Francis, and Stormy Hill.
[10] Includes activities at Bison Village, Port Edwards Village, Rudolph, Saratoga, Seneca, and Siegel.
[11] Includes activities at Duck Creek.
[12] Includes activities at Pleasant Prairie and Somers.
[13] Includes activities at Onalaska and West Salem.
[14] Includes activities at McFarland and Sun Prairie.

TABLE C.—*Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910, naturalization papers filed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and names furnished, by States and cities or towns*—Continued.

State and city or town.	Population, 1910.		Foreign-born white males of voting age, 1910.		Naturalization papers filed in county from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.		Names furnished.	
	Total.	Foreign-born white.	Total.	Naturalized.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Declarants.	Candidates' wives.
Wisconsin—Continued.								
Milwaukee	373,857	111,456	56,101	26,155	3,084	1,078	2,924	2,540
East Milwaukee	707							
Town of Greenfield	3,797							
Town of Lake	8,737							
Wauwautosa	3,346	681	211					
Mineral Point	2,925	413	203	107	28	20		
Montello					38	16	15	12
Montreal							18	12
Neenah	5,734	1,313	637	438			30	24
New London	3,383	499	268	200				
North Milwaukee							2	1
Oakland								
Oshkosh	33,062	7,406	3,598	2,106	296	92	72	59
Port Washington	3,792	889	534	251	48	26	13	7
Racine [1]	38,002	12,509	6,590	2,834	934	227	778	435
Rhinelander	5,637	1,366	753	336	32	15	12	6
Rice Lake [2]	3,968	708	381	258			19	15
Cameron	562							
Rome					138	109		
Sheboygan [3]	26,398	8,667	4,359	2,061	867	182	593	361
Mosel	884							
Shell Lake	902				24	6	2	2
South Milwaukee	6,092	2,008	1,124	377			24	21
Sparta	3,973	425	199	117	80	28	3	3
Stevens Point	8,692	1,712	856	516	91	38	32	24
Superior	40,384	13,772	8,201	2,735	994	211	739	301
Two Rivers	4,850	836	461	117			26	22
Waldo								
Washburn	3,830	1,158	631	438	115	37	24	11
Watertown	8,829	1,949	914	608			17	11
Waukesha	8,740	1,548	291	218	191	52	59	39
Wausau [4]	16,560	3,918	1,920	1,310	131	51	65	53
Schofield	889							
West Allis	6,645	2,420	1,491	386			83	60
West Milwaukee	1,458							
Westfield								
West Salem							2	1
Wyoming.								
Acme							5	2
Carneyville							9	4
Casper	2,639	561	397	142	54	17	35	7
Cheyenne	11,320	1,751	968	470	79	24	29	15
Crosby							23	5
Hanna [5]	1,892						30	20
Hartville								
Hudson	319				25	13	5	
Kemmerer [6]	843				124	46	24	10
Diamondville	696							
Koor								
Laramie	8,237	1,153	713	378	43	9	23	8
Newcastle	975				15	8	3	
Powell					10	6		
Rawlins	4,256	794	547	256	73	27	9	3
Rock Springs	5,778	2,684	1,654	538	224	81	94	47
Sheridan	8,408	809	540	272	161	50	25	11
Sunrise					6	5		
Superior [7]							14	11
Total	34,970,686	8,930,642	4,433,654	1,883,743	291,648	94,253	225,159	108,395
RECAPITULATION.								
United States proper	91,972,266	13,345,545	6,646,817	3,034,117	346,827	107,559		
Cities listed	34,970,686	8,930,642	4,433,654	1,883,743	291,648	94,253	225,159	108,395
Balance	57,001,580	4,414,903	2,213,163	1,150,374	55,179	13,306		

[1] Includes activities at Lakeside.
[2] Includes activities at Canton and Haugen.
[3] Includes activities at Howard Grove and Kohler.
[4] Includes activities at Rothschilds.
[5] Includes activities at Elmo and Evansville.
[6] Includes activities at Conroy Elkol, Frontier, Glencoe, Oakley, Quealy, and Sublet.
[7] Includes activities at South Superior.

Reports have been received from the public school authorities showing the progress of the work of training and instructing the aliens, including those who are not candidates for citizenship as well as those who are. While the functions of the Division of Citizenship Training are limited to the promotion of the instruction and training of candidates for citizenship by the public schools. the functions of the public schools are in no sense so limited. Wherever a class in citizenship training has been organized by the public schools at the instance of this office, or otherwise, it has been thrown open to all adults, regardless of nationality or primary intentions toward American citizenship. It has not been possible to tabulate and arrange the reports which the school authorities have forwarded showing their work. The tabulation was carried on as long as the growing volume of the work and the limited personnel admitted. One hundred and sixty-six reports from as many communities are presented herewith.

TABLE D.—*Report of requests for information received from 166 public-school superintendents as to English and citizenship classes for the foreign-born conducted during school year 1918–19.*

Number of classes established:	
Day	68
Evening	772
Total	840
Maximum enrollment:	
Men	11,854
Women	2,733
Unclassified	1,287
Total	15,874
Number below 31 years:	
Men	4,847
Women	1,212
Total	6,059
Number from 31 to 50 years:	
Men	3,131
Women	567
Total	3,698
Number from 51 to 60 years:	
Men	295
Women	57
Total	352
Number above 60 years:	
Men	85
Women	46
Total	131
Number age unclassified	5,634

Average length of term: 4 months.
Number of sessions each week: Majority report 3 sessions a week.
Hours per session: Majority report 2 hours per session.

NATIONALITIES.

Albanians	44	Irish	60
Americans	639	Italians	1,499
Armenians	19	Icelanders	14
Australians	108	Japanese	3
Austrian Poles	41	Lithuanians	133
Alsatians	2	Moravians	1
Belgians	22	Mexicans	70
Bohemians	13	Norwegians	42
Brazilians	5	Negroes	4
Bulgarians	10	Poles	1,294
Bukowinans	1	Portuguese	684
Canadians	133	Roumanians	64
Chileans	1	Russians	292
Chinese	3	Russian Poles	28
Croatians	20	Ruthenians	1
Czecho-Slovaks	31	Scandinavians	7
Danes	11	Scotch	17
English	106	Serbians	22
Esthonians	10	Slavs	167
Finns	206	Slovaks	4
French	637	Spaniards	62
Galicians	2	Swedes	116
Germans	341	Swiss	2
Greeks	286	Syrians	55
German Russians	573	Turks	8
Hollanders	32	Tyrolese	2
Hungarians	221	Ukrainians	13
Hindoos	1	Welsh	3

NUMBER NOT SPECIFIED.

Afghans.	Egyptians.	Macedonians.
Argentinians.	Filipinos.	New Zealanders.
Bavarians.	Indians.	Porto Ricans.
British West Indians.	Jugoslavs.	Prussians.
Cubans.	Koreans.	Panamanians.
Czechs.	Luxemburgers.	South Africans.
Dalmatians.	Magyars.	
Danish West Indians.	Montenegrins.	

Total number students enrolled as indicated in 166 reports	15,874
Students whose nationalities are given	8,209
Students whose nationalities are not given	7,665

Number of citizenship classes in the 166 places:	
Day classes	68
Evening classes	772
Total classes	840

An examination of these will disclose most significant facts. Those attending these classes are, in point of numbers: First, Italians; second, Poles; third, Portuguese; fourth, Americans; fifth, French; sixth, German-Russians. Over 4 per cent of those in attendance upon these classes are illiterate Americans of adult age. They have come to the only source that has ever been open to them for securing education in company with adults, at such hours as their work would admit. Previously, if they were to acquire the ability to read and write in our language they must subject themselves to an attendance in classes in company with children. The organization of the public schools for the promotion of the training of the foreign born in his coming responsibilities of citizenship has provided the means by which the adult illiterate American may over-

come the deficiency in his mental training caused by the vicissitudes of his life during his tender years. In these classes are to be found American women seeking an education in the common school studies along with native men and men and women of all other nationalities. Out of the 78 nationalities reported, American citizens were fourth in point of numbers attending.

Another feature of this work as presented by these figures is the large number in attendance 31 years of age and upward. More than 40 per cent of those classified by age were shown to be 31 and over, while over 1 per cent were upward of three score years of age. Among these latter were many interesting instances of determination to acquire an intelligent American citizenship. One case in particular will suffice. This student was of the Czecho-Slovakian nationality, was 66 years of age, a grandfather with grandchildren in the military service of our country, and knew nothing of our language. He attended the night schools in St. Paul, Minn., and was affectionately referred to as the "granddaddy" of the class. With the close of the school year he had acquired a speaking vocabularly of nearly 600 words in English, and had learned to read and write. What is true of the public schools of St. Paul is true of those of hundreds of other cities and small communities, for which there is no space in a report of this nature to make detailed mention.

The theories that the learning of a language is to be confined to the early period of life, or may be accomplished only by the most intellectual in the later period of life, have been shown to be fallacious. If the personnel of the division were adequate it would be possible to show the detailed enrollment, the maximum attendance, the number of men and women attending the thousands of classes, to classify and group them by ages and by nationalities, to show the length of their residence in the United States, to show their family conditions, the vocations which they pursue, the new vocations which their education enables them to engage in, the period of residence prior to the declaration of intention, the portion of the seven-year period elapsing after the declaration of intention was made, the causes which led to the deferring of the declaration of intention and of the petition, the influences which brought them into the public schools, and the causes in their environment which delayed them in taking the step toward American citizenship. In short, if the means were provided for the Division of Citizenship Training it would be possible for the director to report an analysis of the foreign population with its relation to the acquisition or nonacquisition of citizenship, which would enable those earnestly desirous of dealing fairly with this problem from the viewpoint of the Nation, as well as the individual, to do so. Such information would contribute to the general understanding of the foreigner, and permit of an enlightenment of the public upon this most vital of all questions of human contact. It would open avenues of understanding and of interchange of thought between the native and the foreign members of our society such as can not be accomplished through any other means. Such legislation as will accomplish this is strongly recommended.

There is no other branch of the Government that has this broad contact and no other branch of the Government that has the possibilities for national good. The means to accomplish this should be forthcoming.

All who receive American citizenship through the public schools and the courts working jointly with the Federal Government should receive legal evidence of their American citizenship. This is now given only to the petitioner who is admitted to citizenship. It should also be given to the wife and the children born abroad who acquire American citizenship. Those who receive citizenship through this means should be required to appear publicly and subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the naturalization laws and regulations. Citizenship should not be given to them until they are qualified. The public schools offer the means through which they all may be qualified. This is particularly vital to the Nation in view of the approaching universal suffrage. Under the operation of the present law the failure of a wife to comprehend the English language does not prevent her from becoming a citizen.

DERIVATIVE CITIZENSHIP.

As has been shown heretofore in the reports of this bureau and of the Secretary of Labor, but 75 per cent of the applicants have been qualified for admission to citizenship. This is true, notwithstanding substantially all of the applicants are men who have had such opportunities to better themselves and acquire a knowledge of our language and of our institutions of Government and to adopt American customs as their environments permitted. They have not been passing their lives within the four walls of their homes; they have had a much greater opportunity for contact with the American public than the foreign-born women. The husband may have gone to the public schools of his community and acquired a practical equipment not only of our language, but of such character as is attained through what is usually called a "common-school education." Because he has acquired these qualifications for American citizenship he may be admitted. His admission to citizenship confers a like right upon his wife to exercise the franchise to-day in those States where suffrage is universal. To-morrow when that right is acquired by all, the conferring of citizenship upon the wife will also enfranchise her. Should the citizenry of the country be increased in this manner, and should the franchise be so extended?

Generally the foreign-born women reside in an atmosphere and an environment that are wholly foreign. They have no opportunity, as a rule, to come into any sort of contact with American thought. They are as though they had never left their European homelands and were still in their native cities and towns. However much their condition of ignorance of our language, customs, or governmental institutions may be in evidence, they are nevertheless clothed with full American citizenship upon the naturalization of their husbands. With naturalization they acquire the right of franchise. There are approximately 2,000,000 women who will receive citizenship through the naturalization of their husbands within the next few years, and the addition of such a large number of citizens who know nothing whatsoever of their responsibilities presents a grave problem and one which should be given the most attentive consideration by the legislative body. It would seem to be advisable to have some restrictive measure provided in the admission to citizenship that would condition the admission of a married man to the responsibilities of

citizenship upon the qualifying of his wife. This restrictive provision should be an educational qualification; as no other organization than the public-school systems of this country presents the means for the qualification of women for these responsibilities, the restriction would not be one that would work a hardship. This can clearly be seen when it is appreciated that practically the moment the alien declares his intention to become a citizen word is sent to him and his wife, if he be married, of the desire of the Government to further their interests in becoming American citizens. No hardship, therefore, need be feared as a consequence of such legislative enactment, since the public schools are now virtually organized throughout the country for the distinct purpose of caring for these members of our adult population.

This question has been given mature consideration by certain courts in the country, where the judges have realized the relationship of the subject of naturalization to the franchise and appreciated the danger which the problem presents. The accompanying order of court has been entered in the circuit court for Baker County, in the State of Oregon:

IN THE MATTER OF FINAL HEARINGS ON PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

It appearing to the court that before an applicant for citizenship can understandingly take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State a general knowledge of the provisions of those instruments is essential; and it appearing that no person can intelligently be well disposed and attached to our Government without knowledge of its character and functions as a government by law and its duties, aims, and purposes as a democracy; and it appearing essential to good citizenship that the individual should have full appreciation of the privileges, rights, and benefits acquired, the trust assumed, and the corresponding duties and obligations accepted by becoming a citizen of the United States, and that to that end the citizen should realize what American ideals are, what Americanism is, and what it means to become an American, and that he should as far as reasonably possible fairly understand the principles upon which our Government is founded and the methods whereby those principles are sustained and the laws thereunder enacted and carried into effect;

And it further appearing that many who would become useful citizens and in all things worthy have been hampered and delayed by reason of not being familiar with the language and customs of the country, and that such persons may need assistance in acquiring the aforementioned essential knowledge, and that to that end and to aid and assist such persons therein the Government of the United States, through act of Congress, May 9, 1918, appropriated funds for the publication of a textbook on citizenship for free use of those who desire to so qualify, and that such textbook has been published and that copies thereof are now in the hands of the county school superintendent of Baker County, Oreg., ready for distribution to candidates for citizenship, and that the teachers of the public schools and also said superintendent are willing to assist such applicants free of charge;

And it further appearing that when married men become citizens their wives become so also by virtue of the marriage relation, and that it is therefore important that when a married man becomes a citizen his wife should also be qualified for the like duties of citizenship: It is therefore

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be, and hereby is, directed to inform each applicant upon the filing of the declaration or petition of the aforementioned facts and requirements, and to hand such applicant a copy of this order, with directions to become familiar therewith, and that such applicant may apply to said county school superintendent for a copy of said textbook and for suggestions and directions as to method of study and as to the teacher from whom assistance may be had;

It is further ordered, That each applicant who is a married man is hereby directed to inform his wife of the foregoing provisions and to qualify with

him for such citizenship, and that, unless for sufficient cause shown to the court it is otherwise ordered, the wife of each married man shall attend court with her husband at the time of the final hearing upon his petition for admission to citizenship of the United States.

Done in open court this 27th day of May, 1919.

GUSTAV ANDERSON, *Judge.*

Somewhat similar action has been taken in various other courts. In one judicial district comprising eight counties of New York State the supreme court has required that the wife of the petitioner appear in court with the petitioner at the time of the final hearing. In other places the question has been considered and various steps taken. The reports show that some judges have required a rather complete knowledge of our language and form of government. Some of the tests have been such as merely to show that the wife could speak English, knew the name of the President, and the number of years of his term of office, and other elementary details. Continuances of cases have occurred where dense ignorance of the English language is demonstrated by simple questions, such as "Where do you live?" and "How many children have you?" Upon failure to comprehend these questions the conferring of citizenship has been deferred to a later period.

Of course, in considering the question of the appearance of the wife some difficulties have been encountered. In numbers of cases sickness of either the wife or the children, domestic duties at the hour of the hearing, the necessity for bringing small children into court or leaving them in the custody of others, represent some of the principal difficulties to the easy observance of this requirement of the courts. In the opinion of one of the judges it is well to have the women appear in court, if for no other reason than that it takes them out of their homes and gives them some idea of what our Government in its actual operation means. After their experiences under these circumstances, even though it be accompanied by some sense of nervousness, the consensus of opinion appears to be that such a requirement is not only wholesome in its effect but quite necessary.

Since the local educational authorities are both willing and anxious to afford these women as well as their husbands every educational facility and opportunity, a requirement of an educational nature for admission to citizenship would not seem to be unjust. Certainly if for the mere admittance to the shores of this country educational requirements have been determined to be necessary by the legislative branch of the Government, it would be only consistent that an educational requirement for the admission to that highest and most important of all relationships to the Government should be legislatively expressed. Of far graver importance is the question of admission to citizenship than that of mere admission to our soil.

JUDICIAL RECOGNITION.

The judges of courts sitting in naturalization cases are increasingly realizing the advantages to the community as well as to the individual applicant for citizenship which the public schools as reorganized under the stimulus given by this bureau now present. Announcements from the bench are occurring at almost every naturalization

proceeding in these places that petitioners for naturalization must be able to read and write the English language intelligently and understandingly and have at least a fair understanding of civil government. They assert that if citizenship is to be valued properly by these seekers after the privilege, it must be something they must strive for, and that the time has come to refuse to confer citizenship upon illiterates, even though they be of undoubted loyalty.

The following is indicative of the active interest being shown by the courts in promoting a higher standard for naturalization and encouraging preparation for citizenship through education.

CITIZENSHIP INSTRUCTIONS.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
County of Traill, ss:

IN DISTRICT COURT, ——— JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

———, take notice that your declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, made this ——— day of ———, A. D. 19—, in this county, judicial district, and State, gives notice to our Government that your intent is to fit yourself for citizenship before the time arrives to make your application for your final adoption. That you will in good faith inquire into and acquaint yourself with not only our form of government but the intent and purpose of its formation and the duties and responsibilities that will be yours if you are finally adopted. That you believe in and will at all times faithfully and energetically uphold the principles of our people and the various governmental agencies. That you will be prepared, at the time of hearing of your application for final adoption, to prove to the court before which the hearing is had and to the representatives of the Government of the United States then present that this application is made in good faith and all sincerity and with love and respect for the Government of which you are seeking to become a part.

Give this notice your most careful consideration and respect.

———,
Clerk of the District Court, Traill County, N. D.

By order of:

———,
Judge of Said Court.

WORK OF NATURALIZATION EXAMINERS.

The work of the naturalization examiners in rendering effective the law authorizing the work of promoting the public schools in the education and training of the candidates for citizenship has been of the highest order of efficiency; consequently success has attended their efforts throughout the length and breadth of the land. During the past year 438 new communities pledged the organization of citizenship classes to teach the coming Americans the responsibilities of their new estate. Most of these were the direct results of the official activities of the naturalization examiners.

In many instances it has been necessary for the examiners to acquaint the entire official family of the community with the fact that the Government had undertaken on a national basis the task of promoting instruction and training of this character by the public schools. It was also necessary for them in many instances to demonstrate that there was a foreign population of sufficient numbers in the community to warrant the organization of classes for their instruction. In other places it was only necessary to offer the suggestion to find that the public mind was ripe for the movement, lacking only the impulse which the presence and support of an officer of the United States Government gave.

Many of these visits to the communities where foreigners live were made as a direct result of the filing of applications for citizenship by some of the resident foreigners and were made at the time of the examination of the petitioner and his witnesses. In others, because there were known to be foreigners resident in some community other than the county seat where the naturalization papers were filed, special trips were made to these communities for the purpose of arousing the local community to its responsibility to its foreign population, to the end that classes for teaching English and citizenship responsibilities to adults must be organized. The number of visits and the character of them are shown in the following table:

TABLE E.—*Brief partial summary of educational work accomplished by field employees of Bureau of Naturalization from July 1, 1918, to May, 1919.*

District.	Educational visits only.	Visits on education in connection with naturalization work.	Total.	Interviews with—					Organizations, public officials, etc., interested.	Communities where classes newly organized or reestablished as result of these efforts.	Number of examiners employed.[2]
				School officers.	Councils of defense, etc.	Manufacturers and employers.[1]	Other organizations, public officials, etc.	Total.			
Boston	90	20	110	126	5	7	0	138	12	2	10
New York	[3] 0	[3] 105	105	194	6	45	23	268	60	([4])	22
Philadelphia	12	166	178	171	38	6	93	308	97	4	10
Washington, D. C.[5]	18	586	604	400	205	165	525	1,295	167	51	14
Pittsburgh[5]	213	150	363	380	34	165	127	706	17	22	13
Chicago	155	73	228	212	170	368	250	1,000	116	28	24
St. Louis[6]	143	130	273	503	116	206	1,083	1,908	234	31	13
St. Paul[6]	300	850	1,150	1,400	700	850	2,300	5,250	1,150	150	10
Denver	232	114	346	420	54	104	202	780	54	68	5
San Francisco	479	223	712	296	109	135	1,517	2,057	50	54	8
Seattle	102	139	241	338	63	17	428	846	35	58	10
Total	1,744	2,566	4,310	4,440	1,500	2,068	6,548	14,556	1,992	468	139

[1] Not in relation to rendering aid to file naturalization papers, but in securing cooperation in getting employees to attend school.
[2] Includes chief naturalization examiners.
[3] Educational work always taken up on regular naturalization trips.
[4] Impossible to state.
[5] Figures not complete.
[6] Estimated.

This table does not include many visits by examiners for the purpose of examining students who are candidates for citizenship to ascertain their qualifications for admission to citizenship and the receipt of the certificate of graduation. Notwithstanding the large number of visits made and territory covered by the examiners on educational work during the period covered, it is a fact that prior to the period their work was almost as completely exacting. There has been an increase in the work due to the specific provisions of the act of May 9, 1918, making it the duty of the bureau to promote the training and education by the public schools. This has caused urgent calls to be received by the examiners, and necessitated special visits solely upon educational business.

This table also does not include many interviews with employers of foreign-born labor tending to aid the employers in rendering assist-

ance to the employees in securing their naturalization at a minimum expenditure of time and expense both to the employees and the employers. This instruction and aid has prevented the loss of employees' services to the employer, and has removed the employees from the hands of persons who were charging them for such and similar services. This work has steadily increased, and the demands upon the service have correspondingly grown, as a result of the establishment in upward of 1,200 industrial plants of committees, whereby the applications for citizenship have been greatly increased.

The increase in school facilities for adult foreigners has been a great factor in the increase in the educational work. In Detroit, where all facilities possible are being provided, the community has been organized as a unit upon the work of promoting the public schools and supporting them in their teaching of citizenship to the foreigner. Responding to the demand, an examiner was sent to Detroit to explain to representatives of industrial concerns the details regarding the filing of naturalization papers. Representatives of 62 industrial concerns, employing 25,000 nondeclarant foreign-born, were fully instructed by him in this work in five days, with the result that arrangements were made with the courts for taking the declarations of intention and filing the petitions for naturalization of these foreigners. This was made possible only by providing facilities for filing upward of 500 declarations of intention a day and a corresponding number of petitions.

In Chicago the recent increase in the naturalization work amounted to 60 per cent over the period from 1913 to 1916. This increase is due largely to the organization of the city to meet the foreign problem. In addition to having the instruction in industrial plants in the preparation of the declarations of the employees, schools were organized in the industrial plants under the supervision of the public-school authorities.

Some of the experiences of these devoted servants of the public—the naturalization examiners—will illustrate the different courses adopted in effecting the organization of these classes.

At Hillsboro, Ill., the examiner conferred with a number of the prominent citizens upon the subject of the organization of classes for teaching the candidate for citizenship English and civic responsibilities. The consensus of opinion of these citizens was that the field offered by Hillsboro was insufficient for these classes, but that efforts should be concentrated upon Taylor Springs, 3 miles from Hillsboro. In a conference held with Mr. H. J. Beckemeyer, superintendent of schools of Hillsboro, it was ascertained that he had for some time contemplated the organization of classes for adult foreigners. His interest in the subject was found to be very great, coupled with the conviction that there were several of his teachers who would be willing to unite with him in the effort. The conference further disclosed that, although there might not be a great many aliens residing within the corporate limits of Hillsboro, from the adjacent settlement known as Schram City and from Hillsboro a sufficient number of adults would certainly be found to justify the organization of the classes in Hillsboro. The superintendent proposed to locate the classroom near the boundary line of the two communities.

The subject had never been presented to the board of education of Hillsboro, but the superintendent was confident that the board would authorize the use of school buildings and the furnishing of the necessary light, heat, and probably the payment of salaries of the teachers required. The superintendent felt certain that if the funds were not available there were several teachers who would join with him in rendering volunteer instruction. As a result of this conference a survey was undertaken, with the purpose of effecting the organization of these classes during the summer for effective work in the following school year.

In Rockford, Ill., representatives of manufacturing concerns expressed a united desire for a 100 per cent American community. The expression of manufacturers throughout the country has been very clear in the desire to cooperate with all the local forces of the community to the development of its Americanism to 100 per cent. While many have long held the idea that the foreigner should become an American citizen, and originally expressed this feeling as an obligation upon the foreigner which he had been backward in assuming, the thought latterly found to be in most minds is that the responsibility for much of this backwardness was a national or local one rather than one chargeable to neglect on the part of the foreigner. It is now generally realized that there has never been any actual interest felt in the welfare of the foreigner. He was availed of by all for the special purpose for which each desired to make use of him. Application to the duties by which the foreigner makes his living had undoubtedly been the all-absorbing force in his life and in his contact with the native. Never before had there been any definite provision or thought taken in behalf of the foreigner to enable him to fit himself for the responsibilities of American citizenship. The realization was clear that time was ripe for the organization of the educational resources of the community so as to include in their field of activity the adult foreigner, regardless of his relationship to citizenship. While the activities of this service have been confined entirely to the promotion of the education and instruction of candidates for citizenship by the public schools, the natural consequence of this activity has been the organization of these classes so that adults of any nationality or age, regardless of their attitude toward American citizenship. has resulted.

During the last part of this fiscal year an examiner was sent to Detroit, Mich., to endeavor to coordinate the various forces in that city which were devoting time toward the education of foreign-born or were especially fitted to aid in this work. The purpose of this coordination was to embody in the final decision of the community the policy that the teaching of the foreign born to speak, read, and write our common language and to understand our democratic institutions, and promoting friendly contact between the foreign born and Americans, should be recognized as deserving a more united effort and be included among the regular institutional activities of the city. Such coordination has been accomplished with success and with excellent results in many other communities, in some of which no great effort had been exerted in this direction, whereas in others several agencies were acting. In these communities committees were organized, including in their membership the chief executive officer, the

judge and clerk of the naturalization court, the county and city superintendents of schools, representatives of industry, labor, commerce, women's organizations, religious and other leaders of foreign-speaking peoples, patriotic societies, and others. In Detroit, as in practically every one of the larger cities of the United States wherein reside many foreign born, there have been a number of organizations at work. Many of these organizations have been working in the right direction producing results; others less so, often to the extent of treating Americanization more as a "fad" only to get newspaper notoriety for the "workers" than as an urgent, vital, civic duty; and almost all more or less overlapping in their efforts.

In order that the coordinated body in Detroit might be all-inclusive, it was necessary to hold innumerable meetings, racial gatherings, and larger meetings attended by representatives of widely varied associations and institutions before the organization took concrete form.

As a result, on June 30, 1919, there was created an organization entitled "The Detroit Americanization Conference," whose object, as stated in its constitution, is "to encourage the promotion of the teaching and use of our common language; the promotion of friendly contact between all of the elements of the community, both foreign born and native born; to enlist all individuals and organizations which can assist the promotion of the purposes of this conference and the general welfare of this community; to avoid duplication of effort; to promote efficiency and give every individual and organization an opportunity for patriotic service at home."

The membership was divided into a number of standing departments, or subcommittees, some of which covered finance, organization and coordination, publicity and speakers, superintendents and employment managers, home visiting, schools and kindergartens, recreation and celebrations, new American committee, depot work, community centers, libraries, Boy Scouts, fraternal organizations, housing, and health. In this way the foreign nationalities were organized into one unit, and the good will and enthusiasm of the American born toward the foreign born aroused. Such an organization at once presents possibilities for an approach to the various nationalities to secure the attendance of their nationals upon the public-school classes. The public schools realize keenly how much help they need in the development of their citizenship classes. This is particularly true with regard to the attendance upon these classes. It is concerted action, such as the Detroit Americanization Conference is able to furnish, that will work wonders in increasing and maintaining the attendance.

That this is a community as well as a national problem has been recognized by Detroit, and it is now on its way toward an appropriate solution there.

As another method of increasing attendance upon public-school citizenship classes by the foreign born, the chief naturalization examiner at Chicago sent to the superintendents of schools in the Chicago district a large number of slogans, prepared by way of suggestion, for the public schools to have the drawing classes in the grade and high schools, especially in every foreign-speaking community, make appropriate illustrated posters. A desirable discussion of the theme

and design is likely to follow in the home that will impress the subject and the slogans on the foreign born in a direct and intimate way. Exhibition of the best posters, publicity by placing them in neighborhood store windows, branch post offices, railroad stations, factories, etc., where they may be examined by relatives, friends, the foreign born, will undoubtedly create a subject of conversation and create a desire on the part of some to attend these citizenship classes. The largest and best selection of posters received in response to this suggestion came from the public-school children of Grand Rapids, Mich., accompanied by the following letter to the chief naturalization examiner of that district.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Grand Rapids, Mich., June 19, 1919.

MY DEAR MR. WAGNER: In accordance with a suggestion of yours in a letter of last February to Supt. Greeson, of this city, the children in the art department of the public schools designed and made many thousands of "learn English" posters. I am sending a few of these to you by parcel post. I am sorry I can not send you some of the best ones, but these the teachers mounted on stiff cardboards for exhibition purposes, and they are too heavy to send.

I hope the posters may be of service to you even at this late date, but if not just destroy them.

Yours, very truly,

CHARLOTTE WAIT CALKINS,
Superintendent of Art.

PARTIAL LIST OF POSTERS.

One Flag—One Language—Learn English	Artist unknown.
A Good Habit—Study—Learn English	Dorothy K.
Where Ignorance is Loss—Mend It—Learn English.	Florence Mitchell.
Talk United States (map)	Marion.
Attention!—Learn English	Gertrude Nober.
Attention—English for America—Learn English—Foreign Language X'd Out.	Agnes Van D. Diamond.
You Can Do Business with Americans in American—Talk United States.	Evelyn Williams, 13.
Attention—Learn English	Henrietta Ooesterbroek.
English the Key to Citizenship	Theodore V., Union School.
Be on Time—Learn English Now	Dorothy Ottnar.
The Gate to Success—Learn English	Russel Reigling.
One Flag—One Language—Learn English	Unknown.
It Pays $ to Learn English	June H.
Uncle Sam Gives You the Book to Learn English	Frances Cummins.
Sing America in American	Harold Edgerle.
It Pays Gold to Learn English	Unknown.

AGENCIES COOPERATING.

In the communities throughout the country with the ever extending field of activities and the increased activities locally, it would not have been possible to have met the public demand by the personal efforts of members of the naturalization service alone. In order, therefore, to do full justice to each of the communities the local organizations of various kinds were enlisted to supplement the work of the examiners and to continue it actively during their absence. Among these are the local organizations of the War Camp Community Service, the American Legion of Liberty, Rotary Clubs, Daughters of the American Revolution, Women's Christian Temperance Union, chamber of commerce, Sons of the American Revolution, Knights of Columbus, Federation of Women's Clubs, Young

Women's Christian Association, Municipal League, State universities, Social Welfare League, Boy Scouts of America, Jewish Welfare organizations, public library organizations, Spanish American War Veterans, Camp Fire Girls, local chapters of the American Red Cross, central labor council, Young Men's Christian Association, ministerial federations, Women's League for National Service, Federal Board of Vocational Education, Minute Men, and many clubs of local origin, representatives of mayors, and of particular branches of the local municipal government that were particularly concerned. Both temporary and permanent organizations were created in many parts of the country. These organizations were definitely effected and plans matured for a unified action in the community. Under their stimulus surveys of the local task and its possibilities have been undertaken. Definite relations have been established with the Government through the representatives of this bureau for the conduct of the work coming within the province of this office. In these committees the bureau was represented by a member of the naturalization examining force, and through him the bureau participated in the development of the local activities. Among these places are Seattle, Wash.; Oakland, Calif.; Flint, Mich.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, and many others.

ISOLATED COMMUNITIES.

A further development of the force for extending to isolated parts of the country the facilities for the foreigner seeking citizenship to qualify has taken place. This has special reference to mining and logging camps and remote rural sections. This development has been made possible through the active support of the county superintendents of schools and the mining and logging companies.

CLASSES IN CHURCHES EMBRACED.

In one of the sections of Chicago, through the activities of the naturalization examiner coupled with those of a parish priest, a group of approximately 300 foreigners who were receiving instruction in a foreign language upon our form of government for the purpose of fitting them to answer certain questions were brought under the supervision of the Board of Education of Chicago through the cooperation of Assistant Superintendent William M. Roberts, in charge of the night schools.

The parish priest was approached by the representative of this service, who set forth the advantages to his parishioners which would follow their attendance upon the public-school classes with their broader field of education. The fact that the public schools would give the instruction without payment of a fee was undoubtedly a feature in deciding the student body to vote unanimously to join the public-school classes. The parish priest agreed to furnish the necessary rooms for these classes, the public schools to supply the needed teachers. Under the arrangement previously pursued these foreigners had all been assembled in one vast group and American institutions interpreted to them through the medium of a foreign tongue. Under the public schools of Chicago they were at once divided into three groups. The first group represented the

beginners who had little or no understanding of English; the second embraced those with an understanding of English but in need of instruction to perfect themselves in its use; the third represented petitioners for naturalization who were comparatively well versed in the use of American English. This segregation at once demonstrated the great weakness in the one common group method by which they were formerly instructed. By this one activity alone approximately 500 students were brought under the influence of the public schools for free education upon broad lines, and taken from an organization giving them but a narrow instruction in civics and that, too, in a foreign language, and for which they were required to pay a fee. Steps are under way to bring other groups within the reach of the public schools not only of Chicago but in other parts of the country.

PACKING-HOUSE CLASSES.

One particularly interesting development of the class organizations in Chicago is that which has been brought about in the stockyards vicinity. Three of the largest packing houses established classes for their foreign-born employees in conjunction with the city public-school authorities and the naturalization service. Others are planning to inaugurate similar classes, and the public schools are prepared to appoint teachers, with a supervisor to give his entire time to these citizenship classes in the stockyard district.

WOMEN IN CLASSES.

As a direct result of the efforts of this service, the foreign women are coming into the citizenship classes, which previously were attended only by men. This work is noted, as these classes maintained in settlements are being conducted for men and women who can not attend the classes in the public-school buildings, because of the distance or other impediments. More and more the school authorities throughout the country are locating schools near where the foreign born are to be found, rather than requiring the foreign born to come to the classes in the public-school buildings erected for the instruction of children. The plan to have classes at any place and at any hour of the day or night, which has been advocated by this office, is more and more being adopted.

HIGHER QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED.

This report of an examiner is characteristic of many:

* * * * * * *

There has been a good night school in Astoria during the past winter, and the benefits of the school have become very apparent in the court room there. These petitioners who have been in attendance usually pass a good examination, and those who have not attended fail to get through. The fact that good examinations are being passed by those petitioners who have attended school has led the court to insist on a higher qualification than heretofore. It has almost come to a condition in that court where a man must go to school or seek the assistance of teaching or he will not get his citizenship papers. Some petitioners, of course, of the English-speaking race, and occasionally one who is not but is unusually apt, qualify without the assistance of the night school. Such cases, however, are the exception rather than the rule.

Judge Eakin announced several times from the bench that it would be useless for anyone who could not read the English language to attempt to secure citizenship in his court, adding, "* * * and you must not only read but you must

be able to read understandingly, so that you know and understand the matter read." The remark was based upon the action of the examiner in handing to numerous petitoners a ballot of the kind used at the election in Oregon on June 3 last, at which time several proposed laws (reconstruction measures) were submitted directly to the people of the State under referendum provisions, for adoption or rejection. The petitioner was asked to read the matter on the ballot pertaining to some measure. If he could read it, as soon as he had completed the reading, if the examiner did not, the court asked the meaning of the matter read; the result of a negative or affirmative majority vote thereon. The court went so far as to ask the petitioners which way they would vote on the measure read and when they had indicated what way they felt their respective ballots would have been cast, if they had been permitted to vote at that time, the court sought their reason for such positions, to see if they really understood the measure or comprehended the meaning of its terms, admonishing each petitioner that a vote cast without understanding the measure voted for was poor citizenship and if persisted in permanently by a sufficient number of people was a danger and menace to the Government. At the next hearing the order requiring the attendance of petitioners' wives will be in effect. The requirement will be that the wife take and sign the oath of allegiance in open court with her husband if she be willing so to do, as we have been doing in the Portland Circuit Court for the last few months.

TABLE F.—*Naturalization papers filed in some courts in whose jurisdictions Americanization activities have been pronounced.*

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION.

Court.	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1918.	Quarter ended June 30, 1918.	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1918.	Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1918.	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1919.	Quarter ended June 30, 1919.
U. S., Chicago, Ill.	570	849	772	838	2,670	1,104
U. S., Springfield, Ill.	45	34	50	26	105	115
U. S., Peoria, Ill.	69	52	97	40	196	72
St., Chicago, Ill. (Cir.)	3,721	6,788	3,268	3,436	7,770	3,165
St., Chicago, Ill. (Sup.)	2,535	6,355	3,242	5,560	10,673	5,493
St., Waukegan, Ill.	43	64	139	143	420	180
St., Ottawa, Ill.	61	39	70	44	214	347
St., Rock Island, Ill.	126	46	146	74	350	62
St., Joliet, Ill.	61	59	108	71	307	219
St., Rockford, Ill.	198	190	173	311	477	154
Cy., Aurora, Ill.	61	25	120	38	197	26
Sup., Hammond, Ind.	130	219	252	90	473	580
Sup., Gary, Ind.	81	114	150	93	938	225
St., Saginaw, W. S., Mich.	79	82	134	66	155	69
St., Sheboygan, Wis.	143	130	86	97	417	294
St., Jersey City, N. J.	888	1,165	1,321	780	1,758	1,424
St., Benton, Ill.	20	37	45	21	154	229
St., Omaha, Neb.	254	173	362	103	777	287
St., Kansas City, Kans.	57	67	170	29	213	105
U. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	757	1,000	829	338	1,195	2,270
St., Hackensack, N. J.	160	188	306	201	473	341
St., Paterson, N. J.	181	302	210	198	673	414
St., Elizabeth, N. J.	741	284	291	133	460	686
St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.	174	135	214	70	277	835
U. S., Scranton, Pa.	247	139	210	93	596	278
U. S., Newark, N. J.	188	147	136	89	238	1,066
St., Trenton, N. J.	160	159	265	175	1,424	288
U. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.	931	851	1,083	466	2,554	2,619
St., Ebensburg, Pa.	109	124	166	51	370	1,237
St., Uniontown, Pa.	72	54	61	27	226	169
St., Greensburg, Pa.	104	92	68	39	353	203
St., Erie, Pa.	86	94	96	56	528	342
St., Mercer, Pa.	39	66	51	17	148	281
U. S., Cleveland, Ohio.	851	1,760	1,391	529	3,966	2,382
St., Cleveland, Ohio.	905	1,645	1,887	615	3,898	2,390
U. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.	180	283	322	114	263	158
U. S., Dayton, Ohio.	70	99	94	23	108	51
St., Elyria, Ohio.	58	44	96	45	1,361	1,091
U. S., Toledo, Ohio.	50	43	54	18	222	216
St., Toledo, Ohio.	155	150	195	95	705	596
St., Akron, Ohio.	162	436	394	182	1,537	918
St., Canton, Ohio.	80	111	106	51	828	599
St., Youngstown, Ohio.	116	91	115	66	755	499
U. S., Buffalo, N. Y.	172	220	139	78	361	1,135
St., Buffalo, N. Y.	685	1,042	701	276	1,869	1,224

TABLE F.—*Naturalization papers filed in some courts in whose jurisdictions Americanization activities have been pronounced*—Continued.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION—Continued.

Court.	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1918.	Quarter ended June 30, 1918.	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1918.	Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1918.	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1919.	Quarter ended June 30, 1919.
St., Lockport, N. Y.	130	72	114	16	457	451
St., Mayville, N. Y.	76	37	77	18	301	14
U. S., Birmingham, Ala.	65	37	93	258	375	76
U. S., Jacksonville, Fla.	67	78	33	22	57	40
U. S., Fort Worth, Tex.	16	22	29	5	43	77
St., Worcester, Mass.	676	388	584	206	1,889	581
St., Springfield, Mass.	555	369	564	145	1,131	791
U. S., Hartford, Conn.	361	227	370	163	643	711
U. S., St. Louis, Mo.	331	445	499	152	795	426
St., Montesano, Wash.	72	57	58	63	221	151
U. S., Seattle, Wash.	742	551	535	325	727	729
St., Seattle, Wash.	475	327	357	246	534	604
U. S., Spokane, Wash.	186	117	158	96	583	378
U. S., Tacoma, Wash.	108	95	59	50	348	192
St., Anaconda, Mont.	37	27	52	25	229	133
St., Butte, Mont.	121	112	125	51	526	344
St., Red Lodge, Mont.	15	19	15	3	52	37
U. S., Butte, Mont.			1		82	13
St., Astoria, Oreg.	206	96	69	24	114	57
St., Coquille, Oreg.	18	6	24	10	23	16
St., Portland, Oreg.	361	330	376	155	415	383
U. S., Portland, Oreg.	101	134	135	55	238	129
St., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho			14	9	47	1
St., Virginia, Minn.	235	115	121	100	992	343
St., Marquette, Mich.	39	27	73	37	130	140
St., Crystal Falls, Mich.	16	18	40	14	130	73
U. S., Boston, Mass.	3,100	4,023	4,434	2,182	5,080	3,320
Total.	24,684	33,776	29,294	20,335	69,823	46,648

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

U. S., Chicago, Ill.	208	190	186	132	436	517
U. S., Springfield, Ill.	12	10	26	28	31	117
U. S., Peoria, Ill.	20	27	47	21	53	55
St., Chicago, Ill. (Cir.)	713	820	875	575	1,505	1,380
St., Chicago, Ill. (Sup.)	805	1,120	1,141	669	1,521	1,683
St., Waukegan, Ill.	33	37	40	29	54	52
St., Ottawa, Ill.	20	13	25	25	74	50
St., Rock Island, Ill.	39	70	26	37	59	88
St., Joliet, Ill.	6	18	26	33	66	81
St., Rockford, Ill.	17	21	31	32	44	167
Cy., Aurora, Ill.	9	6	21	10	32	25
Sup., Hammond, Ind.	19	22	21	33	66	75
Sup., Gary, Ind.	15	34	49	28	64	63
St., Saginaw, W. S., Mich.	18	30	30	25	40	28
St., Sheboygan, Wis.	17	38	54	34	53	43
St., Jersey City, N. J.	421	403	475	312	685	1,008
St., Benton, Ill.	11	23	20	14	32	43
St., Omaha, Nebr.	71	82	90	50	252	294
St., Kansas City, Kans.	33	8	18	9	65	68
U. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	746	836	609	669	902	1,812
St., Hackensack, N. J.	63	87	95	97	163	175
St., Paterson, N. J.	86	110	154	130	186	302
St., Elizabeth, N. J.	65	79	87	65	110	214
St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.	139	144	161	83	164	382
U. S., Scranton, Pa.	234	182	174	146	287	219
U. S., Newark, N. J.	71	83	64	44	76	216
St., Trenton, N. J.	66	65	44	49	169	214
U. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.	682	551	465	422	838	1,383
St., Ebensburg, Pa.	40	129	86	31	56	157
St., Uniontown, Pa.	56	42	29	26	96	90
St., Greensburg, Pa.	58	52	29	25	67	75
St., Erie, Pa.	35	46	44	36	81	186
St., Mercer, Pa.	14	28	8	9	34	89
U. S., Cleveland, Ohio	226	202	212	193	383	589
St., Cleveland, Ohio.	199	173	198	104	416	757
U. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.	46	61	111	70	111	155
U. S. Dayton, Ohio	15	25	21	19	25	38
St., Elyria, Ohio.	19	15	41	8	81	80
U. S., Toledo, Ohio.	15	10	18	15	35	32
St., Toledo, Ohio.	33	33	42	33	136	129
St., Akron, Ohio.	44	64	113	85	138	141

TABLE F.—*Naturalization papers filed in some courts in whose jurisdictions Americanization activities have been pronounced*—Continued.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION—Continued.

Court.	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1918.	Quarter ended June 30, 1918.	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1918.	Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1918.	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1919.	Quarter ended June 30, 1919.
St., Canton, Ohio	17	13	30	15	21	39
St., Youngstown, Ohio	56	65	52	27	92	131
U. S., Buffalo, N. Y.	230	111	103	55	44	82
St., Buffalo, N. Y.	203	197	223	153	426	534
St., Lockport, N. Y.	110	70	83	29	109	80
St., Mayville, N. Y.	856	859	860	861	19	4
U. S., Birmingham, Ala.	32	30	44	13	41	104
U. S., Jacksonville, Fla.	17	18	22	11	14	13
U. S., Fort Worth, Tex.			8	4	3	1
St., Worcester, Mass.	230	175	219	101	251	305
St., Springfield, Mass.	204	181	157	112	242	336
U. S., Hartford, Conn.	141	140	111	101	188	312
U. S., St. Louis, Mo.	111	600	181	133	203	323
St., Montesano, Wash.	19	14	12	17	24	35
U. S., Seattle, Wash.	167	143	138	119	234	212
St. Seattle, Wash.	74	69	56	56	69	76
U. S., Spokane, Wash.	44	38	45	23	66	129
U. S., Tacoma, Wash.	18	14	16	13	41	152
St., Anaconda, Mont.	8	16	8	10	23	24
St., Butte, Mont.	51	89	46	37	68	84
St., Red Lodge, Mont.	14	13	6	5	6	6
U. S., Butte, Mont.	2	3	2		1	1
St., Astoria, Oreg.	20	4	5	9	17	17
St., Coquille, Oreg.	15	10	4	3	7	13
St., Portland, Oreg.	129	95	79	59	101	108
U. S., Portland, Oreg.	39	23	33	18	30	31
St., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho					6	
St., Virginia, Minn.	64	65	41	37	96	107
St., Marquette, Mich.	20	16	39	25	27	76
St., Crystal Falls, Mich.	8	18	20	9	35	28
U. S., Boston, Mass.	1,564	1,313	1,161	570	938	1,510
Total	9,902	10,391	9,810	7,080	13,128	18,145

Abbreviations: Sup., Superior; Cir., Circuit; U. S., United States; St., State; Cy., City.

This table shows the increased filings of declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization in a few of the courts throughout the United States in whose jurisdictions various agencies have shown active interest in the citizenship of the community. These agencies have manifested their activities in different ways. Concerted effort toward enlarging the attendance of foreign born on public-school citizenship classes has at the same time increased the filing of naturalization papers, and to meet this the Division of Citizenship Training is furnishing to the teachers of these classes the necessary forms and information whereby the teachers are in a position to aid the pupils to procure their papers of naturalization. So, also, large numbers of industrial concerns throughout the country, as well as various organizations composed of employees, have taken an interest in the citizenship of their employees and members to such an extent as to have provided facilities whereby those needing it can be aided in making applications for declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization at a great saving of time and expense to themselves and their witnesses.

The statutory prohibition against the making of any declaration of intention before the clerk of a court on election day or during the period of 30 days preceding the day of holding an election in the jurisdiction of the court has resulted in the filing of fewer declarations immediately preceding elections and has prevented many aliens

from filing their declarations at times most convenient to them. This in most respects has created a hardship for which a remedy should be provided. This statute should be so amended as to limit its application to States in which aliens possessing declarations of intention are authorized to exercise the elective franchise. So, too, as many declarations have been filed within 30 days of elections in States wherein declarants are not permitted to vote and wherein the statutory limitation thus serves no purpose, Congress should remove any stigma that may attach to these declarations by validating them.

It will be observed that during the last half of the fiscal year 1919 there were filed 99 per cent more declarations than during the same period of the fiscal year 1918. In considering this pronounced increase in the filing of declarations there should be borne in mind the fact that during the period covered by this increase there was apparently no immigration on account of the war, indicating that those filing were residents in this country for some time rather than new arrivals.

Some of the increased petition filing is due to the maturing of declarations filed about the time of the declaration of war, when the increase in declaration filing first prominently manifested itself. During the last half of the fiscal year 1919 there were filed 54 per cent more petitions than during the same period of the fiscal year 1918.

Had adequate facilities been available in the offices of clerks of courts and in the field offices of this service, there can be no doubt that the increases indicated in this table would have been far greater than those shown. Facilities should be furnished by the Government at least ample to meet the needs of our foreign-born friends who are desirous of securing American citizenship.

These figures are presented not as naturalization statistics but to show one of the resulting effects of the efforts on the part of this division in its training of the foreign born for citizenship.

WORK IN OAKLAND, CALIF.

One of the most comprehensive current annual reports of Americanization and naturalization received is that of the Oakland (California) public schools. This report, while giving details as to what was done during the year 1918–19, lays particular stress upon the program to be carried out during the school year 1919–20. The "distinctive features of Americanization work to be more fully developed in Oakland schools during 1919–20" are:

Cooperate with the Naturalization Bureau in securing the following information from all foreign-born persons employed in factories: (*a*) Name and address; (*b*) nationality, age; (*c*) subject of what country; (*d*) willing or not willing to become a citizen of the United States; (*e*) willing or not willing to attend an evening school. (Data set forth on the naturalization educational record cards prepared and distributed by the Bureau of Naturalization under authority of the act of May 9, 1918.) Establish factory classes. Secure industrial cooperation and establish an industrial advisory board to "be composed of representatives of the following agencies: (*a*) Bureau of Naturalization; (*b*) public schools; (*c*) housing and immigration commission; (*d*) public employment bureau; (*e*) federated labor; (*f*) city administration; (*g*) manufactures; (*h*) chamber of commerce." Conduct neighborhood and home-teacher work among the foreign born. So organize the classes in Americanization work as to meet the needs of those desiring to become citizens; award certificates to those candidates satisfactorily completing the course; and hold each year a public meeting to which all those who have been made citizens during the year

shall be invited. Insure greater use of the public libraries in the Americanization work. Enlist the services of a public-health nurse in Americanization. Offer a teachers' training course for Americanization work in conjunction with the University of California, and broaden the duties of the director of Americanization.

SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Graduation exercises have been held in larger numbers and with greater impressiveness than ever before in the history of this work. Most delightful programs have been arranged, and on a large number of occasions were completely in charge of the foreign-born, and were participated in by none who were not members of the classes. These programs embraced the singing of national anthems, addresses in English of a highly patriotic order, by the graduating members of the classes; awarding of prizes for the excellence of endeavor and progress in the acquisition of our language and in the general educational advancement of the student members.

In many instances large orchestras, including string and brass instruments, twenty or thirty or more in number, have been organized and trained, all composed of members of these classes. Some most excellent music of a concert order was produced at these graduation exercises, and simple dramas have been successfully staged. Public speaking has been a feature of these events, the speakers being generally those of local or national note. While these occasions are the source of great enjoyment and inspiration to the members of the classes, both the graduate and undergraduate members, there is probably greater inspiration felt by those who address these patriotic young men and women than is possible on the part of those newly coming into citizenship.

In the Capital City of the Nation the graduation exercises were most impressive. With a foreign population not at all centralized in groups as in other cities of a like size, Washington has now 8 classes of 200 or more foreigners who are candidates for citizenship. Practically every student in these classes has either filed his declaration of intention or is a petitioner for citizenship. An orchestra composed of representatives of all of the foreign nationalities of the city rendered most excellent music. Speakers from the student body voiced their sentiments of devotion and loyalty to this country. Representatives of the legislative, judicial, and administrative branches of the Federal Government were present to give addresses of welcome to the class of graduates from the public schools into American citizenship. Chief Justice McCoy, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, awarded the diplomas, and Hon. Frank W. Mondell, Representative in Congress from Wyoming, was the principal speaker of the evening. A representative of the Bureau of Naturalization was also one of the speakers, with the superintendent of public schools of Washington as the presiding officer for the evening. These classes have grown during the last three or four years from a mere handful with a location in but one out-of-the-way school building to such proportions that a high-school building has been assigned to the instruction of foreigners, with eight classes numbering an enrollment of over 200.

A most significant phase of this work is to be found in the largely increasing number of smaller communities where special exercises

have been conducted with the closing of the school year. The report of the graduation exercises at Taylorville, Ill., which were attended by a naturalization examiner, is characteristic of many of these occasions. The graduation occurred on June 5, 1919, and was a joint occasion where the approximately 100 graduates of the regular public day schools received their certificates of graduation along with the five adult petitioners for naturalization who received the Federal certificate of graduation, presented jointly by the Department of Labor through this service and the public-school authorities. The report on this occasion shows a large audience in attendance, all of whose members were greatly impressed by the novel spectacle of young American-born children and foreign-born men and women of mature years, side by side, receiving certificates of graduation. This is only one of many places where the public has awakened to the realization that Americans by birth and Americans by adoption find not only a profitable but a congenial atmosphere in their association together on the common ground of seekers after learning.

Prizes of various kinds, including cash prizes, were awarded by individuals, manufacturing concerns, and others to the students in these citizenship classes obtaining the highest mark in the various studies.

Receptions of various kinds were held throughout the country in small communities as well as large. These often followed immediately in the court room after the admission to citizenship. At the graduation exercises or at specially called occasions at these affairs candidates, their relatives, and friends, both native and foreign born, were in large attendance on programs generally consisting of speaking, presentation of flags to the new citizens, and community singing. All of these activities have attracted widespread interest and were reported on favorably throughout the local news mediums of the community.

Some of the comments by the public as well as by the school authorities show that a great deal of the success of the classes has been due to the presence of the citizenship textbook of instruction, the distribution of which was authorized by Congress through this branch of the Government. In some places where the success desired and expected did not attend the organization of classes, the partial failure has been reported as directly due to the failure of the textbooks and manuals to arrive when the classes first began to meet.

Throughout the country the greatest enthusiasm has characterized the reception of the knowledge of governmental support. The superintendents of schools have proffered their earnest assistance in the making of surveys of their respective districts; clergymen have earnestly expressed their willingness and determination to contribute their part toward the organization, volunteering their personal services. Throughout the country the tone of the reports greatly shows anticipation of an increase of from 90 to 100 per cent in the attendance of the foreign born upon these classes. The high average of attendance maintained of those actually enrolled, the increased interest shown by the student body in the receipt from the Federal Government of such personal recognition as is now being given them, the knowledge that both the Federal and State Governments are working together in their behalf have imparted a new element into the school situation. This is found in the sustained interest of the

student, which is reflected in the greater length of attendance. Many schools have continued for 5, 6, or 7 months with sustained attendance by the majority of the students enrolled. Previously the experience has been that the student would attend during a period of from 4 to 6 weeks, and as soon as he acquired a mere smattering of English, would lose interest. The presentation of the certificates of graduation by the school authorities and the Federal Government has been one of the leading features. The promise of the certificates of proficiency to those not entitled to certificates of graduation has also aroused a keen interest. This is particularly so as the certificates of proficiency were authorized in recognition of the practically unanimous request from the public-school systems for such a certificate.

The experiences of the West Side School, of Waterloo, Iowa, indicates the new spirit with which the students are attending these evening classes. The classes in this school held three evening sessions a week over a period of 16 weeks. At the time of the discontinuance of the classes the students requested that they be given a like course commencing next fall. In these classes the average attendance was eight students to the class. From this it is seen that although the number attending was small, the interest and enthusiasm was at the maximum.

Wherever there are State laws that admit of cooperation, the public-school authorities are in increasing numbers preparing to link up the citizenship classes with other established courses, such as vocational, agricultural, and others.

In many communities graduation exercises were turned into an Americanization festival, where parades were the order of the day. In many of these the different nationalities were organized in the form of divisions, each nationality a separate division. Tableaux were presented by these different nationalities, ending generally with the pledge of allegiance to the American flag.

In these parades, and particularly at East Side Park, at Newark, N. J., silver cups were offered for the largest representation of a foreign division and for the best folk dances in native costume to the music of the foreign nationality. This occasion closed with community singing, in which all nationalities, including native born, participated.

In Wilmington, Del., the graduation of the Americanization classes occurred with the ceremonial of a procession by the graduates bearing the flags of their mother countries and of America, with singing and dancing, and the presentation of diplomas and certificates of gaduation by President George B. Miller, of the State Board of Education of Delaware, with a reception to all of the newly made citizens, terminating with appropriate refreshments.

In New York City on June 19 a "Get together Americanization evening and welcome to newly enlisted citizens of the United States" occurred. On this occasion there were speeches, dancing, and community singing. The occasion was a special one in recognition of those who had been recently enlisted in New York City.

In Salt Lake City, on May 6, 300 students of night schools, with many soldiers stationed at Fort Douglas, were presented with their naturalization papers and certificates of graduation. Representatives of 15 nationalities participated in the evening functions in native costumes, giving folk dances and songs.

THE FEDERAL CITIZENSHIP TEXTBOOK.

During the past year the Textbook which has been distributed with the accompanying manual has received praise of the highest order from all parts of the country. There have been many hearty responses to the request for criticisms from the users of the book. During the course of the year the use of the book was carefully observed from this office throughout the country. From among those who manifested the greatest interest in the book and who performed services were finally selected a committee to revise the Textbook.

The total number of Textbooks and Teachers' Manuals distributed during the year was 95,303 and 9,267, respectively.

ASSURANCES OF SUPPORT.

The following are some expressions assuring cooperation and support of the Division of Citizenship Training in its work:

I can assure you of every possible cooperation on my part, and urge your bureau to present plans for such cooperation to the board of education. A personal interview is the best way to explain plans.

I would say that the Textbook and Teacher's Manual on citizenship are being used in some of our classes. I understand that a sufficient supply is now on hand for the present. We find it adaptable for use in a few of our classes, and in those classes we are employing it.

In reply to your circular letter No. 191, I would say that the Textbook and Teacher's Manual on citizenship are being used in some of our classes. I understand that a sufficient supply is now on hand for the present. We find it adaptable for use in a few of our classes, and in those classes we are employing it.

We are in process of reorganization. I shall detail one of my teachers to write you more of this. I am doing this because I am convinced of the deep sincerity of the work of your bureau, and shall therefore deem it a privilege to be of any service.

While the supervisor has asked me to send this material to you on account of her having to be out of town for some days, I am quite sure that she will be only too happy to answer your inquiries herself; although her day is a very long one and a very full one, yet she realizes that the big strokes should come from your department, and she is ever anxious and willing to help out that work if she can.

This city was one of the pioneer cities in Americanization work and has yearly made some advance in the work. Due to the interest aroused in this work by the Bureau of Naturalization, it is intended this year to extend the work to meet every demand made upon it. It is proposed to make a greater use of the attendance cards supplied by the bureau. Three visiting teachers have been employed, who will take the cards for those aliens residing within the districts to which they are assigned and personally interview the persons named thereon, and, if married, the wife of such alien. This will result in a larger attendance and tend to cure a defect that has existed in the system as it has operated in the past few years.

I appreciate the many helpful suggestions which have been received from your bureau. If conditions in our community should change at any time in the future, I shall be glad to avail myself of the suggestions offered.

All of our students have been made aware of the certificate they will receive on completion of the course and are very much enthused over it. I believe that such a certificate in blank in the possession of the school, framed, that could be shown them, would help very much. Could you send me a blank certificate?

You may rest assured that I am deeply interested in the Government movement which your department represents.

In reply to your letter of the 29th instant, we wish to state that we shall be glad to cooperate with your department in every way possible in order to

fit aliens in this community toward citizenship. We shall be glad to receive suggestions from you.

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES.

During the year special vocabularies were requested from various industrial concerns, labor organizations, and others qualified to furnish them. The comments upon this endeavor have been of the most complimentary character. One writer says: "Your great work in compiling a concise working vocabulary for our foreign-born employees is deserving of the highest compliment."

STUDENTS' WORK.

Some of the work of the students in these classes is submitted as evidence of the development made possible through their organization. These consist of letters expressive of appreciation of the interest of the Government in their welfare, while others are in the form of composition work.

The following is the work of a young woman—Martha Deglan—30 years of age, who has resided in the United States for only 6 years, has filed her declaration of intention, and who, previous to the school year just past, had never attended school:

So many people think Liberty is a privilege to do what one pleases, not caring for other people's rights or property. But Liberty is the right to be ruled by law and not by men. The United States is a government of laws and not of men. Every American citizen has the right to select his men who hold the offices and help make the law. The President of the United States, the Members of Congress, and the judges of the courts are just simply doing what the law prescribes. If one man or one set of men would have the executive power of the Government it would be, like it has been in other countries, a reign of terror. This country is made up of foreigners. Most of them were ruled by an autocratic government. When Washington became an American citizen he led this Nation to a complete independence. Since then America has improved more and more. Now there are public schools everywhere. The Government gives the foreigners free night schools, where they can learn to write and read English, learn about the Constitution of the Government so they can become American citizens and enjoy Liberty.

The following is by Mrs. Rosa Elias, 30 years of age:

I live in America. I like America. We all like to live in America. Our old home was in Mexico. My new home is in America. My parents are not here. They are in Mexico. They are too old to come. I go to the night school. I have lived in America two years. I have been in school six months.

Mr. James Defazio, of Hamilton, Ohio, submits the following:

I desire to explain "why I am attending the public school." At first my object was to fit myself for the examination to become an American citizen. Later I began to realize more fully what a still better knowledge of the English language was worth to me. When the board of education opened a school for foreigners four years ago I entered at once and I have attended ever since, and I hope to continue.

I appreciate the opportunity the public schools are offering the foreign born. I feel more like the equal of the better class of American citizen since I can express myself intelligently in English. This affords me great satisfaction and proves in many ways an advantage.

The following essays on "Why I came to evening school" were submitted by Hanna Spong, A. Anderson, and James Saechi, respectively, students attending the citizenship classes in North Milwaukee, Wis.:

I came to evening school and I appreciate the school very much, for it gives me the opportunity to learn the language right and pronounce the words correctly.

I am thankful to the country that provided the school, the principal, and the teacher whose help has made it possible for me to learn English.

It would be wise if all foreigners who came here to live would pay attention to learning the language, as it would give them a better standing in the country and among the American people, and they would feel more at home than they do.

I came from Sweden Aug. 31, 1916. I came on the S. S. *Fredrich VIII.* The steamer left Norway Aug. 17, 1916. It took us fourteen day to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

I like this country very well. I am working as a chauffeur for the Scandanavian Importing Co. and I like the position very much. I started school to learn the language and I think it will do me good, because I will never be able to learn English without school. I am thankful to the American people that they keep school for the foreigners.

Without knowing the language we would not be able to reach people in any kind of business. My business in Sweden was that of a butcher and I expect to keep that trade up even in this country, but I have to learn English first. I think if I study hard for a year or so I'll be able to get my store some place and I think I will be able to succeed as a butcher as well as anybody else because I know my trade very well.

I came to the United States from Sweden. I came on the steamship *Commonwealth* of the Dominion Line. I landed in Boston on the 3d of October, 1902. I came to have a better living than was possible in Europe. I had always heard that this was a fine country for the working people; that they had a good chance to earn a living and live comfortably, and I have found it so.

I came also to find liberty, which this country is regarded as having. But I also find that to enjoy liberty and the better living I must learn the English language. I want to read and understand the newspapers and books. I also want to understand sermons and lectures and be able to talk to people in good English so they can understand me.

The following composition on "Why I attend night school" is by Otto Hagert, a student in the North Milwaukee citizenship classes:

I attend night school because I want to be a citizen, and I found out that it is my duty to be a citizen and to obey the laws. I learned it in the night school by reading the Constitution of the United States.

I ought to be loyal to the United States because it is good for me and good for the Government. When I am a citizen then I can help as a member of the United States.

I attend night school two winters, but still it is not enough for me, so I want to learn a little more. I am now very happy that I learned so much.

One most interesting feature in this work is the number of letters to the foreign-born sons of immigrant mothers. These boys were serving in the expeditionary forces across the waters. Many of the letters of these mothers were the first they ever wrote in their lives. When the boys left home these mothers were unable to write a word in English or in any other language. The first letters these mothers could write were addressed to their sons serving in the military ranks of the country of their adoption. The receipt of these letters by the sons from their mothers was an added inspiration to them to do their duty as soldiers.

A portion of the report of one superintendent of schools is here given:

Another incident which may be of interest is in connection with a young men's class in the evening school. One of the pupils, a Syrian, 22 or 23 years of age, was doing exceptionally good work; so the teacher asked him how much he studied outside of the hours the school was in session. He replied that he studied "All the time" that he had, and that when he went to bed at night he had his book with him and a flash-light under his pillow, so that when he awoke in the night he could look at his book and study a few minutes before going to sleep again.

The report of Mrs. Margaret D. Small, teacher of the citizenship classes at Biddeford, Me., is very illuminative of the spirit which this activity develops. The report is as follows:

> The Greek class at evening school during the winter of 1918–19 was eager to know the laws pertaining not only to the Government of the United States, as a whole, but particularly to city and State government.
>
> It is a pleasure to work with a group of foreigners who, although they have been in this country a short time, wish to know its laws and customs that they may become law-abiding citizens, intelligent men, and a profitable asset to the United States.
>
> Some of the men have already taken out their first papers and more will surely avail themselves of the opportunity May 1 of this year, on which date the Greek Loyalist's League of America urge their fellow countrymen to march in a body to the proper place of registration and show their support to America by acquiring citizenship.

MEXICAN BORDER.

During the past year special effort has been made to establish schools for these adults along the Mexican border. The good that will unquestionably follow upon the organization of this work to its highest efficiency in this section of the country will readily be seen even upon a superficial consideration of the problem that confronts those living on both sides of the boundary line between this country and Mexico.

In all of the border towns upon the American side the overpopulation of these communities by Mexicans beyond any economic necessity for them is at once in evidence. This congestion depresses the value of the individual from an economic standpoint as a producer, while not weakening his capacity as a consumer. Farther up in the country are to be found farm lands, mines, and public construction work which could be developed and carried on to the betterment of the condition of the people and the land and its resources. These public works and the development of resources are greatly hampered by lack of labor. Those who are in the border towns would be of inestimable assistance if they could but travel with freedom to towns where there is demand for labor. Without a knowledge of English a barrier is felt to any extended migration from the border by Mexicans in any large numbers. With the organization of these classes and the mastery of our tongue, both in reading and writing as well as in speaking it by the foreign population, Mexicans and others, there would at once be injected into this stagnated condition vivifying elements.

Confidence in one's capacity will take the place of timidity and suspicion, and an intelligent understanding of things American follow. The desire for new fields which has led these foreign peoples to seek other environments than those of their native land would beckon them on to newer fields of activity and life. The places where labor is needed and desired would be sought in increasing numbers and in wider areas and would establish a higher plane of intelligence and understanding such as these communities never have before enjoyed. Intelligence is the antithesis of superstition, prejudice, fear, and hatred, both of a racial as well as an individual character. An intelligent understanding of our language acquired in the public schools of this country by those who come amongst us can but result in the development of a sense of appreciation of the source of the benefits and the development of a greater sense of loyalty and devo-

tion to those institutions. The return across the international boundary of those having acquired a knowledge of our language and customs through the public schools will mean the extension of a new element and of the foundations of the healthiest character for the removal of prejudices against this country, founded largely upon mutual lack of understanding, the result of a contract of force rather than of intelligent, sympathetic relations.

A school-teacher in one of the border States expresses the view that Mexicans as a whole living in America become Americanized after the lapse of time, but do not become naturalized—with individual exceptions to this rule. When the schools were opened in this Arizona town there was an enrollment of 55 out of a possible 200, showing an attendance of a little more than 25 per cent. This small percentage was a distinct surprise to the teacher, who, however, proceeded to ascertain why more were not attending and reports the following principal reasons:

First. They look with distrust upon this act of the Government as some subtle means of making them become citizens against their will, or join the Army, or something they know not what.

Second. Some are ashamed to make the start because they can not read and write their own language and imagine it an impossibility to learn English without first learning Spanish.

Third. A few say they are too busy with their affairs, while others are contented to remain ignorant, having no desire to learn anything.

MOTION PICTURES.

The motion-picture possibilities for bringing to the foreigners in the classrooms the activities of the United States Government and the opportunities which the entire country offers for them can not be too highly estimated. There should be special provision made for the preparation of motion pictures depicting these possibilities and activities which would be available through the Division of Citizenship Training for the use of the public schools throughout the United States.

It is understood that there are 18,000 motion-picture circulation machines in high schools. As many of these foreign classes are held at night in the high schools, the availability of these motion-picture machines is at once an evidence of the wide circulation which could be given through the foreign population of these activities which have a bearing upon and for the benefit of the individual throughout this country. There are many of the advantages of this country which have not been shown to the foreigner.

By means of the motion picture the field of visual education can be most extensively elaborated. Through this medium an English vocabulary may be more readily put before the foreigner and mastered by him. This form of instruction will also be instrumental in securing more frequent attendance by the foreigner and in sustaining a higher interest in the public school on his part. The great difficulty which has been experienced in the past has been to sustain the interest of the foreigner, even after it has been sufficiently aroused to secure some initial attendance by him. This medium would not only accomplish the purpose desired, but would also be an additional means of securing his initial attention.

The value of the motion picture in the classroom has so thoroughly become established that industrial concerns of all lines have pro-

vided for its use in their relations with the foreign employee. Not only has it been used by them among the foreign born but for the instruction and development of the efficiency of the native-born worker. The means by which life and limb may be safeguarded have been visualized to them through the motion picture when all other mediums have failed. Indeed the high state of the efficiency of the safety departments which industry has developed are not considered complete without the motion picture to supplement the oral instruction.

The opportunities that the public lands of the Nation offer to the foreign-born agriculturalist which could be shown through the medium of motion pictures are without limit.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the various cities, towns, and county units reached a higher development throughout the country. This is clearly shown by the reports received, of which the following are a few:

The plan of the superintendent of schools of Butler County, Iowa, is to organize small classes in each of the small towns where the need is discovered and to leave the instruction of these classes to the superintendent of schools or to some professional man there. He states that they have no funds with which to engage a regularly paid instructor, but feels that some of the public-school men or professional men will be willing to donate their time and efforts in order to Americanize the county.

The report of the educational director at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, forwarded by the naturalization examiner with whom conferences were held shows that his classes met three times a week—on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights—with an enrollment of 35 and an average attendance of perhaps 25. In the opinion of the educational director the Textbook is very fine.

The superintendent of schools for Dickinson County, Iowa, reports plans to institute an elementary course in the rural schools following out the course as outlined in the Teacher's Manual and to use the Textbook, in which he states he finds valuable material.

INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE SCHOOLS.

Reports show that aliens have in many instances signed petitions for the continuance of the schools during the next year. On the other hand, the directors of these classes have sent in numberless reports showing that the organizations of the classes have been productive of tremendous local value not only to the foreign population but to the native as well. Some of these expressions follow:

"Our city schools have held evening classes for aliens during the past two years. Our school board, of which I am a member, thought this advisable at that time, and we have never regretted our step in that direction."—Superintendent of schools, Crosby, Minn.; county director, Owatonna, Minn.

W. L. Kunkel, supervisor recreation, extension, and physical training department of the public schools of Ludington, Mich., states that the Americanization classes organized there under his supervision made tremendous success, and that—

In this work I have met with splendid cooperation from local manufacturers who encouraged their employees to take up the work. Realizing the

great importance of this work in which you are engaged, permit me to state that we desire to cooperate to the limit, and anything we can do on this end will be taken care of." He further expresses the hope to extend night classes throughout the entire county over which he supervises the schools, and states: "The work last season was a tremendous success, and it was necessary to place men on a waiting list. I would like to obtain from your department 150 copies of the Student's Textbook and 10 copies of the Teacher's Manual for use in connection with my own outline. I would also appreciate your sending me recent rulings of your department pertaining to naturalization. The many recent changes I am not very familiar with and copies of these rulings would greatly assist me in this work of preparing aliens for citizenship. If I can be of any assistance to your department along these lines in Ludington or Mason County, call upon me at any time. I will be delighted to do all I can in this work of Americanization.

At a still later date Mr. Kunkel writes the following:

Classes in citizenship with an enrollment of 56, the capacity of the school, have been organized here and are meeting with splendid success. On the 7th of January next year I shall conduct a class in citizenship and a class in English for foreigners at the local plant of the Morton Salt Co. A splendid classroom has been arranged for this work, and an effort will be made to make this plant 100 per cent American. I expect an enrollment close to 100 in this class. No charge is made for attendance, it being part of my work here in the capacity of recreation superintendent.

Superintendent Hollenbach, of Saginaw, Mich., states:

This is the third month of our work. As far as I know we are working along original lines and are doing very well. We started through the schools and some natural groups, and have followed up with personal work. We have one center where the attendance runs from 60 to 70, and they sing "America" and give the "flag salute" every night at the close of the school. It is an inspiring sight to see these Americans being born.

The superintendent of schools at Muskegon, Mich., expresses himself as follows:

Thank you for your letter of January 31. The suggestions which you have made are very valuable, particularly the one about approaching the adults through the children who may be enrolled in the public schools. You may rest assured that I shall carry out these suggestions, and will notify you of the results. Please make any other suggestions from time to time, because I am very anxious to make the work in Americanism of this nature successful.

From other sources the highest expressions of support have been received. The following is one instance:

It seems to me that one of the greatest factors in saving our American ideals and patriotic spirit of justice—the American standard of civilization—is to educate not only the foreign born but all foreigners within our gates, through the public schools and none other, at least until after they have passed the eighth or tenth grade. I feel that it is a national duty as a matter of mutual benefit, justice, and safety that every foreigner should of necessity take a full course before he or she can have any voice or standing in our economic and civic affairs. We owe that training to them—to everyone.

Marshfield, Wis., reports:

The Americanization work in this city is under the direction of Prof. Roy J. Carver, assisted by F. B. Lamson, secretary of the chamber of commerce. The work was conducted by following the outline of instruction furnished by the Government and was termed a school of Americanization. The enrollment remained stationary while this plan was followed, and later the school was organized as a citizenship club, officered from its membership. The club plan became very popular, and the membership trebled as the result. The same plan of instruction has been followed, and during the study or lecture period the club is in charge of the director and his assistant. At the conclusion of the study period, the club is placed in charge of its officers, and questions of a local and national character are discussed. One of the distinctive features of the Americanization work is the establishment of a mock citizenship court and the examination of one of the club members as a candidate for admission to citi-

zenship. The procedure is the same as is followed in the circuit court, and the candidate is questioned as to his loyalty, character, and knowledge of the laws and institutions of the country.

From Albuquerque, N. Mex., comes the following:

There is forwarded herewith a photograph of a class of aliens at the night school in Albuquerque, N. Mex., John Milne, superintendent. It will be noted that quite a number of the students are not adults. This is explained by the fact that the practice in the past has been to keep many of the Spanish-speaking children out of the public schools after they become 10 or 11 years old, and hence the night schools for teaching English and citizenship are thrown open to all ages.

Superintendent Milne has had splendid success with the citizenship school in Albuquerque in spite of the attitude of a large percentage of the population and, further, in face of the statement generally made in New Mexico that classes of this character can not be conducted because the Spanish-speaking people largely are the only ones who might be benefited and they do not care to attend.

The superintendent of schools of Grand Haven, Mich., states:

I am quite sure that with the strong assistance and authority now given by the bureau to the public-school system, we will be able to reach more of the aliens and declarants. Already we are feeling the support given by the Federal Government in the Americanization campaign. * * * The suggestions of the bureau have all been helpful, but in a smaller city it is always more difficult to reach them in a mass than it is in the larger cities. My experience has been that the individual method must be used almost entirely. I hope that in the near future we will be able to devise some scheme by which we can get a record of all aliens and declarants of all ages, as we have been able to do through the draft board for those between 18 and 45. We have been supplied with the textbooks by the Chicago division of the bureau, and they are indeed an excellent aid in the work. We could use 75 of the educational record cards of the syllabus of the naturalization law, and at present I would like to receive one sample copy of the certificate of graduation.

The superintendent of schools of Pittsfield, Mass., writes:

Special committees and charitable organizations are forming classes. The work has just started. We expect to form these racial groups in every section of the city. Through the schools and the classes carried on the factories, the men will be cared for as thoroughly as possible.

The superintendent of schools of Barre, Hardwick, and Petersham, Mass., reports:

We are maintaining two evening classes for adult foreign born in this town, one in each manufacturing village, and one school with four classes in the town of Hardwick. Six Manuals and 100 Student's Textbooks could be used to great advantage just at this time, and a few posters might be of service. I would like three sample graduation certificates to stimulate interest, if that is permissible. I know that the chance of earning this will be a stimulus.

The reports repeatedly show that a concerted action was taken by the local forces not only to bring into these classes the candidates for citizenship alone but all illiterates.

In North Attleboro, Mass., the superintendent of schools reports:

Every effort was made by publicity, personal contact, etc., to bring in illiterates. No attempt was made last year to induce candidates for citizenship to attend. However, this movement will be taken up vigorously next fall, when we have ample quarters in our new high-school building.

In some places the school authorities report the smallest registration in their history, and give as the reason abundant work and high wages, as well as the presence in the Army of a large number of foreign residents. One superintendent of schools reports that all of the pupils of the year before had entered the military service of the United States.

In some of the instances there were letters of a circular character received by superintendents of schools where no foreign population existed. In these cases as rapidly as the local situation was ascertained no further action was taken. The following characteristic response illustrates the attitude of the school authorities in these places:

We have no classes for the unnaturalized in our little towns, therefore I am unable to avail myself of any of the valuable matter that has been coming from your office. I am much interested in the very efficient manner in which this movement is being carried on, and regret that local conditions give me no opportunity to assist.

The helpfulness of the educational record cards has been fully demonstrated. The superintendent of schools at Louisville, Ky., reports:

These cards are helpful to us in that they enable us to notify the declarants to attend our night schools.

The excellence of the home visiting is clearly demonstrated by the report of the principal of the Central High School at Atlanta, Ga., who states:

Until quite recently, visiting in the families of the pupils has been considered a definite and very important part of the system of instruction in our school; and that we have one of the finest, most wide-awake night schools in the United States I believe is the direct result of the teachers having given their whole time and interest to the work. Our plan has been to visit at the beginning of the term every family represented in the school; then further visiting along through the year as occasion demanded. There has been no appreciable departure from this plan in teaching foreigners, although I have always kept in as close touch as possible with my pupils, visiting as my judgment directed.

Prior to the cessation of activities on the part of Councils of Defense in the counties throughout the country, numbers of reports were received of assurances of their support and indorsement of the work of the public schools. Mr. J. O. Barkley, chairman Buchanan County Council of Defense, St. Joseph, Mo., states:

We will be very glad to render the superintendent of schools any assistance within our power in order to carry out the educational program contemplated, as we appreciate this country has been very derelict in neglecting the important work of educating foreigners to become Americans, and it is our opinion that this can be accomplished through the schools to better advantage than otherwise, and I desire to assure you that our entire council is in hearty accord with this proposed work.

INDIVIDUAL EXPRESSIONS.

The letters of appreciation from individuals who have felt the aid of the Government and the public schools continue to reach the bureau in ever-increasing numbers. They cover the range of the widest character, from the illiterate to the most highly educated; from the poor to those in most comfortable circumstances. The following are examples:

In reply to your favor of April 3, inclosing my certificate of naturalization, I take great pleasure in saying—

(1) That I am thankful for the same, and assure you that I appreciate the honor which has been conferred upon me, and that I shall try to fulfill all duties involved in a worthy manner.

(2) That I am grateful for the arrangement by Congress and the Bureau of Naturalization by which immediate citizenship is conferred on soldiers without the customary wait of two years or more.

(3) That I am very grateful for the privilege of schooling which the Government offers to soldiers who need it.

(4) That since February 22, 1919, I have been attending school at Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich., where I am learning to read and write the English language and do such work in arithmetic as I can understand. I am making good progress I am told, although the work seems slow, as I am 26 years old, and have been accustomed to an active life. This school is better for me than the public schools, because in those I could attend classes with the youngest children only. Here the students are young men and women. Here also I have the advantage of military drill. Here, too, students as well as teachers seem glad to assist me in my work and aid me in every way possible. I began reading with the primer, and am now taking up the first reader. I don't know how long I can stay here, as I gave up my business when I enlisted, and have now no income; but I shall stay as long as I can. I may be able to find work to do to help me out. With thanks for your kind letter.

I hereby take Plasuer in answering to your notice of my husband and myself becoming A citizen of the united states. now that my husband is overseas in the canadan army. as he is A British subject and he read in the papers that all British and canadains had to inlist or be drafted so he inlisted in the canadan army to avoid being drafted. but when he gets back he wants to become a citizen. now about going to school I thought that I had better consult with you about what I had better do as my husband is not home to go to school so what had I better do until my husband gets home.

I wish to express to you my highest appreciation of the interest that you and the good Government of the United States of America has taken in me in this respect, but regret to inform you that I was not quite fortunate enough to be able to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity for the fact that all schools of the city were ordered closed by our City Health Department and therefore my opportunity may be entirely gone for the present season, but can assure you that I will be more than glad to take advantage of the same just as soon as I will hear from such a chance again. Thanking you very kindly for your courtesy, and trusting to hear from you again with any possible assistance that you may be able to extend to me to help procure my second naturalization papers as I am very anxious to have them soon as possible in order that I may feel like a full blooded American ought to feel.

Your most esteemed and welcome favor of the 21st ulto, came duly to hand, and I want to tell you that I appreciate your kindness very highly and really think that these night schools to help a man obtain the knowledge necessary for him to become a better citizen of this great and glorious Country of ours, is a very beneficial work.

Your letter of February 6th recd. I wish to thank you for the trouble you have taken to help me to gain an education and become a worthy American citizen.

GENERAL COMMENT.

The purpose of this cooperation and stimulation of the activities of the public schools is to give as much of a general education to the foreigner seeking citizenship as possible and not to have them prepared for naturalization only to the extent that they may pass the examination in the court upon any line of questioning or any set questions and answers.

The original contact of the public schools with this naturalization-educational work has been with the petitioner, who has approximately three months remaining before he may be admitted to citizenship. A period of three months manifestly can not qualify an illiterate alien for American citizenship by giving him a knowledge of reading, speaking, and writing our language and an insight into our institutions of government, so that he may understand its principles.

It has been the purpose in the conduct of this work to secure the organization of the public schools upon a basis approximating if not fully covering two years of instruction and training of the alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. This is the objective of this office, and has been since the inception of the work, as will be seen by reference to the portions

of the annual reports of the bureau heretofore made relating to this work.

The school authorities in many centers are preparing and organizing their schools upon a two-year basis. The committee sitting in revision of the textbook urge its separation into three parts in order that this may be possible of accomplishment.

During the past year, with the cessation of the activities of the Information and Education Service, conferences were had with the chief of that service for the purpose of enabling this division to secure the benefit of the results of the activities of that service. As a consequence of this the division of industries of that service was transferred on May 1. With the transfer of this division approximately 1,800 committees of employers and employees were made available for carrying on the work of promoting the public schools in their instruction of the citizenship candidates. These committees have been appealed to for the purpose of having them disseminate information regarding the Federal Government among the employees with whom they are associated to aid all who desire to file their naturalization papers in accomplishing their desires.

In the development of this work these organizations have been supplied with naturalization forms, and have aided the prospective candidates in their places of employment to gather the information necessary to the filing of a declaration of intention and to petitioning for naturalization. The work which these committees have been doing has been far-reaching in its effect for good in furnishing this aid and in spreading information of the most favorable character regarding our institutions of government. Thousands of aliens who were desirous of filing their naturalization papers but whose environment prevented them from doing so have eagerly seized this means of taking the various steps toward becoming citizens.

In addition to this numbers of these committees have been appealed to to aid and support the public schools in the betterment of their plans for the instruction of these seekers after American citizenship. Their influence has been potential in the various communities where they have offered their aid to this end. Labor organizations have more and more turned their attention to the vital relationship of their members to citizenship and have passed resolutions strongly indorsing the work of the Government carried on through this office.

The opportunity is now being afforded the noncitizen members in the meetings of the labor organizations all over the country to take steps to secure that status. It has become a part of the established order of business. Too much praise can not be extended to these bodies of men and women who have labored in the obscurity of their employment and without public recognition, and contributed in a large measure toward the stabilizing of relations between employer and employee, with special reference to the foreign born.

In the 2,240 communities where this work has been undertaken by the public schools, some high and efficient organizations have been effected. Committees have been especially organized to carry the message of America to the foreign born; to urge their attendance upon the public schools; to aid them in their desire to become citizens; to urge the organization of classes for adults where none had previously existed; to bring under the supervision of the public

schools privately organized classes, in order that the largest good might come to the public from the expenditure of energy, time, and money in the conduct of these classes; to effect a higher potentiality in the support and conduct of these classes; to insure the most complete and effective union of the local forces with the Federal Government through this office; to arouse a further extended interest in this problem on the part of the native-born members of the community; to stimulate interest on the part of the foreign adults. Whole community organizations have been effected in many places. In the larger cities there has been a closer relationship in the past year than in any of the preceding years. The two elements that doubtless have contributed most to this closer cordiality have been the textbook and the certificates of graduation.

In many of the classes old men and women are now beginning to learn for the first time to read and write. Numbers of instances have been found of old parents in attendance upon the classes in which their sons and daughters were also striving to learn.

The prospects throughout the country for an increased campaign by the public schools are everywhere in evidence. Funds more and more nearly adequate to the full support of the classes are being obtained. The study and observation by the schools and the public generally are more in evidence in the definiteness of organization, the greater concert of action, and resources for the complete support of the public school classes.

The support which the bureau should give to all of these outside activities has been almost altogether prevented by the increases in other lines of work and the delay in ascertaining at the usual time what allowances would be made in the way of appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year. Because of this uncertainty it was deemed inadvisable to give permanent appointments to those living in various parts of the country for duty in Washington and to call them to the capital only to learn later that Congress had not provided sufficient means to continue them permanently. Under such circumstances their permanent appointment would prove a manifest act of injustice. The course chosen by the bureau of making temporary appointments only was the only proper one that could be pursued. This meant the appointment of people who would have but a passing interest in their duties. They did not learn their duties and responsibilities with the thoroughness of permanent appointees; the work was more or less perfunctorily performed, and permanence characterized the foundation of the work in all respects, save that of the requirement by the acts of Congress that the bureau perform its definite and certain duties.

As a consequence much correspondence remained unattended to for weeks and even months, and with the close of the fiscal year thousands of letters remained unanswered, most of them having been received and remaining unanswered for a longer period than one week. Under the rule which has prevailed regarding correspondence, all matters are to be attended to within 24 hours, or at the most 48 hours. From this it will be seen that the state of the work was nothing short of chaotic. However, the impetus which had been given by the bureau to this work throughout the country has carried it forward notwithstanding the failure to give the usual prompt attention to correspondence.

CERTIFICATES OF GRADUATION.

The certificates of graduation were not perfected and ready for issuance until in the early part of February. They were, however, requested long in advance by the public-school authorities. They expressed the belief that the issuance of a certificate of graduation would encourage a larger number of students to attend the public-school classes, would maintain their interest throughout the course, and would be highly prized by the recipients. It was appreciated that such a certificate would work a dispatch in the handling of the naturalization cases in the courts.

There has been an insistent public demand for a certificate of graduation which would do away with the formal examinations of the candidates for citizenship upon questions which are generally characterized as constitutional-law questions. This comment has also been frequently coupled with the assertion that in all probability very few American citizens could answer the questions which have been asked of the candidates for citizenship by the representatives of the Government in their court examinations. While this may be true, and doubtless is true to a degree, it should hardly follow that because there is admittedly ignorance of our institutions of Government on the part of our native citizens such low standards should be perpetuated by admitting to citizenship those born abroad who have no greater understanding of our American institutions of government.

The question of the issuance of the certificates of graduation jointly with the public schools having been insistently presented by the school authorities and those desiring a certificate which would be accepted as evidence of satisfactory qualifications on the part of the candidate led to the request upon the department for such authority in June, 1916. This authority was not at that time granted, but subsequently to the passage of the act of May 9, 1918, by which act it was made the duty of this bureau to promote the instruction of candidates for citizenship by the public schools, the subject was again presented to the department and the issuance of the certificate was directed.

During the two-year period the demand for the issuance of such a certificate was insistently repeated and urged by increasing numbers of organizations in addition to the public schools. The issuance of such a certificate of graduation has therefore been greeted throughout the country with great enthusiasm.

There were only 3,168 certificates of graduation presented, because of the lateness in the year of its preparation and issuance. These presentations occurred in largest numbers during the months of February and March. They were distributed in the following districts in the numbers stated:

Philadelphia	269	Denver	43
New York	140	Chicago	949
Washington	53	Boston	155
St. Louis	80	Seattle	147
San Francisco	545		
St. Paul	168	Total	3,168
Pittsburgh	619		

The certificates of graduation prepared and conferred during the past year were not limited to those who had taken a specified course,

but to those who had qualified for citizenship. One who is well educated and able to speak our language and who desires the course offered by the public schools in citizenship instruction may receive the certificate of graduation within a shorter time than one who is wholly uninformed.

The certificate of proficiency which was authorized by the department will be for the alien declarant to receive at the termination of the school year, and is one of the aids which are being offered to arouse the interest of the alien and to enable the school authorities to broaden out the course of study and the time necessary to pursue it.

During the past year some of the certificates of graduation have been presented notwithstanding it was known by the school authorities that their organization was imperfect and the preparation of the student not as complete and satisfactory as his mental condition required in order to give him the best equipment. The advantage in this will be effected with the acquisition of more experience on the part of the teachers and the perfecting of the courses of instruction until a standard course in citizenship training has been established throughout the United States.

TEACHER TRAINING.

Throughout the country the activities of the Government in the promotion of this educational training by the public schools have reacted in various ways to the betterment of the teaching profession. As a direct consequence of these classes the development of teacher training has made big strides. This is particularly true with regard to the training of teachers to instruct foreigners in the language of our country and in our institutions of government. The development of teacher training has been so high in some localities that the superintendents are now supplying teachers for these classes from the teacher training schools. These young teachers are proving a great success in the teaching of English to our new citizens. Teachers' institutes have been held in many of the States in largely increasing numbers. In some States a series of institutes has been held, so intense is the interest now being felt in this national enterprise.

The increased interest in the work of the Government for the training of the coming Americans is reflected in the organization of classes to instruct teachers. In some States this has become so active that the normal schools are adopting this as a part of their teacher-training course. State universities have extended their work in this field and with most promising results.

In the State of Oklahoma all the schools are engaged in this work in conjunction with this branch of the Government. From these normal classes there will soon be coming a corps of highly trained teachers who have specialized on the work of teaching English and civics in these classes, working in cooperation with this office.

Respectfully submitted.

RAYMOND F. CRIST,
Director of Citizenship.

Hon. RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Naturalization.

ADDENDUM.

AIDS AND HINDRANCES TO INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

Superintendents of schools in 166 communities report the following influences favoring and hindrances deterring increase in school attendance, in answer to a questionnaire sent to them in April, 1919:

INFLUENCES FAVORING ATTENDANCE.

Concerts.—Singing; orchestra; graphophone; entertainments.

Sociability.—Socials to particular nationalities (Italians, etc.). Social hour after class. Weekly evening of social activities. Gatherings to bring their friends. Refreshments. Entertain in American homes at Christmas, Easter, etc., by teachers. Personal visits. Contests between men and women. Public celebrations and receptions for new citizens under auspices of Americanization committees and chambers of commerce, women's, and other organizations. Illustrated lectures. Motion pictures.

Teachers and teaching.—Trained teachers. Better teachers. Man instructors. Work with them and for them. Personal interest in candidate and his friends. Personal letter of invitation to each student by instructor on special occasions, as when some speaker is to address the class. Preliminary examination of individual members of class by superintendent of schools. Special assistance in filling out applications for citizenship papers. Closer grading. Carefully plan definite work for each session. Work made attractive. Easier text for beginners. Greater variety of studies.

Organization and supervision.—Establish both day and evening classes. Sessions in spring instead of winter. Full time instead of regular day teachers. Factory classes. Central location. Schools in vicinity of homes. Extra schools and equipment. Better teaching organization. Teachers' meetings. A special director of evening schools and of Americanization in personal contact with each student. Personal visits by teachers, letters, or postal cards written when a student misses three successive nights; in such cases use reply potsal cards. Teachers paid by industrial plant, school board furnishing building, supplies, and janitor service. Ability of teaching force. Kindergarten for children. Cooperation of school nurse. Maintain a bureau of information in each school to help students in any emergencies. Organize Americanization committees of foreign-born leaders. Establish a local bureau to enlist interest of foreign born through meetings to be addressed in the language understood by the audience. Students' advisory council in running schools. Advertise classes through school children. Notices to applicants for citizenship, telling where they can attend classes. Students visit absentees. Rivalry between schools for attendance records. Compulsory attendance law. But to bring people to classes. Certificates and medals. Prizes for best answer to "How can I become a better citizen of ——— city and of the U. S. A.?" Certificates for attendance and of graduation. Talks by naturalized citizens to students. Use school auditorium for social meetings.

Teaching material.—Federal Textbook and Manual. Special vocabulary for workmen in industry. Use supplementary literature. Nature of material presented to class. Variety of studies. Classes in domestic science for women. Bookkeeping offered. Typewritten questions on Government, history, etc., for reviewing, for answer and discussion in class. Spelling contests. Special class in civics. Practical work essential.

Bureau aids.—The fact that work is under Government supervision. Textbook and manual. Certificate of graduation. Letters of invitation to classes

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mailed to applicants. Applicants should have statement to present to examiner showing time he has attended citizenship classes. Increased attention everywhere given to Americanization.

Industrial aids.—Cooperation of managers and foremen of factories. Welfare departments encourage attendance. Miners' union to encourage attendance. Canvass of factory employees. Individual talk in factories. Distribute registration cards. Give student a card each session for delivery to his foreman. Weekly attendance kept by factories. Inspection visits to classes by factory officials. Giving one or two hours for instruction, for which they receive full or part time pay.

Civic aids.—Cooperation of women's clubs, court clerks, Y. M. C. A., industries, commercial organizations, societies, churches, press, police, and other city departments. Better schools. Send applicants for citizenship notice when they can attend classes. More money for more schools. Naturalization court to ask "Do you go to school?" Higher qualifications required by courts. School principal address civic organizations and women's clubs to secure cooperation. Officials, professional, and business men address classes.

Publicity.—Posters and bulletins. Posters in several languages. Posters sent to schools and factories. Posters in public places, shops, Federal building, post office and substations, school buildings, city hall and courthouse. Circular letters. Letters and announcements sent frequently pertaining to formation of classes. Handbills. Circulars printed in high school. Newspaper advertising. Newspaper articles. Articles in foreign-language papers. Individual letters. Letters sent by school officials. Letters following bureau letters to declarants. Send personal letters through day or parochial schools. Cards telling of advantages. Personal canvass. Use evening school pupils as solicitors to invite others. Some one explain to foreign born in their language of the opportunity. Help of pupil in day school. Speaking campaign. Personal talks. Teachers call at their homes. School nurse and truant officer invite non-English to attend. Talks at public meetings. Cooperation of industries, commercial organizations, women's societies, churches, and press. Slips in foreign language in pay envelope. Motion-picture advertising.

Religious aids.—Cooperation of churches, including visits of clergymen to the homes of the foreign born.

Personal reasons.—Desire for naturalization. Desire for knowledge of English. Treat naturalized citizens as Americans. Sympathetic attitude toward foreign attendants on evening schools. Student button on enrollment. Influence by outsiders.

Miscellaneous.—Friendly rivalry among foreign born for securing attendance. Call the class a club to get away from school idea. Have club officers keep attendance record and make reports. Members go through mock citizenship court. Visits to city-council sessions, office of scale of weights and measures. Overcome objectors to movement. Two-dollar registration fee refunded if student attends 75 per cent of sessions. War conditions offering positions requiring English.

HINDRANCES.

Influenza. The local industry shut down. Change in shift. Moving from city to city. Adult foreigner shy. Women do not understand that schools are for their benefit.

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